THE GENESEE FARMER.

Agriculture is the most Healthy and Honorable, as it is the most Natural and Useful pursuit of Man.

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WOOL AND WOOL-GROWING IN THE U. STATES.

Our excellent friend, T. C. Peters, Esq., of Buffalo, in his "Wool Grower, and Magazine of Agriculture and Horticulture," has indulged in some speculations on the "amount of wool for the coming clip," (1849,) and the present number of sheep in the United States, which differ somewhat from our own views on the same subject. He assumes that, inasmuch as the number of sheep in the State of New York increased about 25 per cent. from the census of 1840 to that of 1845, all the other States in the Union have, on an average, done as well. The fleeces of this year are estimated to weigh two and three-fourth pounds each, throughout the country. He supposes that the census of 1850 will show "about thirty millions of sheep in the United States." Had we not seen the kind of sheep, and of sheep-husbandry that prevails at the South, as well as at the North and West, our opinion would not differ materially from that of the "Wool Grower," aforesaid. But "with the lights before us," if the official returns of next year exhibit the existence of more than 27,000,000 sheep this side of New Mexico, we shall be disappointed; and still more so if the average weight per sheep exceeds 2½ lbs.

In about half the States, wool is clipped without washing the sheep, and weighed in the dirt. There is in Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and other Southern States so much of foreign matter in wool that it shrinks nearly half in cleansing; and it is regarded as no better than South American wool, which is sold in New York at from 7 to 9 cents a pound. There is a woolen factory within six miles of this city, (Augusta,) that annually consumes a good many thousand pounds of both foreign and native wool; and it seldom, if ever, pays over 12 cents for the latter. All sheep run in the forests the year round, and are usually black with burrs. Many shear them every six months to save a little more wool from being torn off in briars and bushes. They are generally kept not so much for their fleeces as for their meat and tallow.

No branch of productive industry in this country, is susceptible of greater extension and improvement, than that of growing wool. In connection with raising lambs and fat sheep for market, the production of wool can be made profitable in every State in the Union. Fat lambs sell in this city at from two to three dollars a head. A friend has raised and sold over eighty at an average of the price last named, this spring. He is an exception to the general rule, and takes good care of his sheep—some die from an apparent excess of fatness. As a general thing, sheep are quite healthy in the "piny woods." Hungry, thievish dogs are the principal impediment in the way of keeping sheep in this region, although one would have to grow white clover, (which is indigenous,) grasses, peas, rye, oats, corn, turnips or potatoes as food, at least six months in twelve.

The longer we investigate the capabilities of the South for producing cheap food for domestic animals, the better satisfied we become that stock-raising and wool-growing can be made profitable. In no other quarter of the Union are fine sheep, cows, horses, mules and swine sold at so high a figure. The climate is about like that of Spain—being perhaps a little colder here in the mountains, than there. In the Highlands of Texas, stock-raising is beginning to command particular attention. Such is not the case in any of the Southern Atlantic States.

Somehow wool-growing appears to prosper best where there is a dense population. France, with 36,000,000 souls, on a comparatively small territory, keeps 40,000,000 sheep. According to McCulloch, it had 39,000,000 at the census of 1840. England has about the same number in proportion to population; as have also the people of this country. We have a small excess, as compared with France. But our facilities for sheep husbandry, when compared with those of Great Britain and the French Republic, would seem to warrant our trying to keep at least two sheep to every inhabitant—or over forty millions.

The consumption of cotton, however, increases much faster than that of wool. As the one is a very *exhausting*, and the other an *improving* crop, we hope the "Wool Grower" will do good service in extending a branch of business which is generally so much neglected. Our friend Peters must remember that "this is a great country;" and that he must not take New York, Ohio, Vermont and Michigan, as a fair average of the States, neither in the yield per fleece, nor in the increase of sheep since 1840.

A Mr. J. F. Nelson, of Woehaw, Jefferson Co., Va., in a letter to the editor of the "Plow, Loom and Anvil," states that he "has weighed fleeces of the flock of Richard K. Meade, and that two bucks about 16 months old, clipped *thirty-two and a half pounds of wool*, equal to ¾ or ⅞ merino." Allowing this to be half dirt and gum, the yield was large. He does not say whether it had been washed or not.

PREMIUM CROPS.

REQUISITIONS OF THE N. Y. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE list of premiums offered in New York has just been published. The minimum of crops fixed upon, *under* which no premium is to be awarded, is—of winter wheat, not less than 40 bushels per acre; spring wheat, 30; Indian corn, 80; barley, 40; rye, 35; oats, 70; buck wheat, 25; peas, 25; potatoes for the table, 200; potatoes, field crop, 300; ruta-bagas, (60 pounds to the bushel,) 400; mangold-wurtzel, (same weight,) 400. We don't see that any premium is offered for hay.

These quantities being fixed as the minimum produce, when we look at the average crop of the whole State as her official returns show, what a wide margin we find to be filled up by higher skill and heavier manuring, as thus: in 1845, according to returns from each county by State authority, the averages were as follows: winter wheat averages 14 bushels per acre; oats, 26; barley, 16; rye, 9½; Indian corn, 25; buckwheat, 14; peas, 15; beans, 10; and potatoes, 90. Thus it would seem that the crops in most cases do not come to a third, in some cases not a fourth of the *smallest quantity*, which the Society have determieed should be distinguished by a premium. This might leave some doubt about agricultural progress in the Empire State, were it not that the State Society, by its President, last year, reported "that the State of New York is improving its agricultural condition *every year testifies*." If it be improving every year, and has yet reached only to the averages we have stated—14 of wheat, 25 of corn, 9¼ of rye, 90 of potatoes, &c.—how low must it have been 25 years ago? Yet in 1821 Earl Stimson of that State, made throughout his farm—of oats, 60 bushels per acre; Indian corn, on 8 acres 112 bushels; on 10 acres, 90; spring wheat 34; barley, 60. And we have accounts before the revolution, of 11,000 bushels of potatoes from 16 acres—being 687 bushels to the acre, on new red land on the Hudson river; third year, 8,496 bushels of potatoes—being 531 bushels to the acre; fourth year, in wheat gave 37 bushels to the acre; fifth year, in barley gave 730 bushels, or 45 bushels to the acre; sixth year, 630 bushels of peas, or 39 to the acre. All this was without manure, and that by a miserable system of the most exhausting rotations, as —potatoes, wheat—potatoes, wheat—barley, peas; all in six years! Is it to be wondered at, that the crops throughout the State have been brought down to the miserable averages we have stated? Still we are told, on the highest authority, that the condition of New York agriculture is improving, as "every year testifies!"—and who knows how low it might have gone, if it had not been for the premiums distributed from year to year?

After all, these facts bring to mind the doubt once expressed by one of the wisest, wealthiest and best men the Empire State ever boasted—JAMES WADSWORTH. Said he —"I am doubtful as to the expediency of small premiums for cattle. I think the raising of these animals may be left to self-interest. Suppose you take a hint from Napoleon, and offer *very liberal* rewards for agricultural implements;" and might not crops be left to the dictates of self-interest as well as cattle? The Agricultural Society of New York appears to entertain a very different opinion, for while they have offered some 150 or 200 premiums for cattle and sheep—and nearly 100 of the amount of $10 and upwards, many as high as $20 and $25—under the head of "*Farm Implements*," $10 is the highest for any single one, and that only in one case—a thrashing machine. For the others they offered a "dip," and sometimes $2 or $3, or $5, besides the "dip;" but, done by such high authority, it must be "O. K."

WE copy the above from the May number of "The Plow, the Loom and the Anvil," (conducted by J. S. Skinner & Son, of Philadelphia,) that New York farmers may see what is said and thought of their progress of improvements in other States; and for the purpose of making a few comments.

The fact that the Executive Committee of the N. Y. State Society refuse to pay any premiums on grain crops, except in cases where the product is unusually large, indicates a disposition to curtail expenditure in that direction, that more money may be offered to encourage improvements in other departments of rural industry. The writer of the above criticism seems not to be aware that New York is rather a *grazing* than a *grain-growing* State; and that the "improvement in its agricultural condition," to which the late President of the Society referred, is more conspicuous in the increase of its dairy products and flocks of sheep, in its richer pastures and meadows, than in its crops of wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley. It would not be difficult to show that the eleven hundred thousand cows now annually milked in New York, yield about twenty millions of dollars worth of milk, veal, pork, butter and cheese. This, certainly, is a great improvement on what was done when the State Society was organized.

The number of farmers in New York, and its strictly rural population, increased very little from 1840 to 1845; yet the number of sheep kept in the State was augmented 25 per cent. Their yield of wool per head was also increased. In regard to the census returns of the bushels of grain harvested in 1845 or '44 as the case may have been, they are indeed not creditable to the farmers of the Empire State. In addressing assemblies of farmers at the South, we have frequently been met by the statistics of New York, in a way not flattering to the pride of a native son of that enlightened and populous commonwealth. The truth is, as the writer of this believes, that those that till the earth in New York go over too much surface as a general thing, and sadly neglect to apply lime and plaster to their land; to turn in grass, clover and other green crops, and otherwise fertilize the soil. There are too many farmers that take no agricultural paper; who keep aloof from all agricultural societies; and who never read a book on rural affairs. However unconscious of the fact, such men are gradually impairing the productiveness of the land which they plow, sow, plant and hoe. They have no idea of the substances in the soil which are necessary to form a large crop of wheat, corn, barley, oats or potatoes. Hence, the elements of all cultivated plants are wasted and lost in many ways, which they do not understand, nor appreciate. Too many farmers are more anxious to own large fields and many of them, than to drain, subsoil, manure, and make rich a smaller estate.

Our New York friends are probably not aware how much their brothers of the plow are doing in other States, by deep tillage, the use of ashes, guano, stable manure, lime, forest leaves, and by turning in green crops, by soiling domestic animals, irrigation, &c., &c.., to improve their cultivated fields. The agricultural statistics of your "Model State," are studied by thousands quite as closely as by the veteran editor of the "Plow, the Loom and the Anvil." We feel not a little anxiety that the official returns of 1850 shall prove that the wheat, corn, oat and potato crops of New York have greatly improved within the five and ten annual harvests that will have immediately preceded the census of next year. As the crops of this season, 1849, will have to be given in, provided the marshals go round before the harvest of corn and potatoes, try and make good showings, if you can.

Let your corn and potatoes have all the ashes, bones boiled to a powder in strong lye, adding to the compound a little common salt and lime, which you can well procure. Mix pulverized charcoal and gypsum with the contents of the vault under the privy, and scrape the stables, barn-yard and hog-pen anew, and do your best in plowing, manuring, hoeing and cultivating your summer crops.

DEVON CATTLE.

Among the improved breeds of cattle in this country, the Devons are held in high estimation, and probably the most generally admired. As a distinct breed of neat cattle they possess several features peculiar to themselves, of which they are very tenacious—retaining them in a great degree, even through their distant crosses with other breeds, and particularly our native stock. The color of pure Devons is always red, varying to a dark mahogany. The dark color is generally most admired, although the light shades are equally profitable. There is occasionally a little white on the belly, which is more common with the heifers than the steers, and the cows udders are frequently white. The hairs which form the brush of the tail are very remarkable; on calves they are a darker shade than the other parts of the body, but always turn white before the animals are three years old. The hide is thin, soft, and mellow to the hand—the hair silky, and frequently curled. The horns are long, fine and smooth, and frequently yellow at the root when young: the muzzle and round the eye yellow, with a bright, keen and active countenance.

The Devons are fine boned, clean limbed, and very active—resembling in cattle what is called blood in horses more than any other stock. They are good feeders, and make as much beef in proportion to the food consumed as any other cattle. Their beef is also of the best quality, being what fleshers call marbled (or well mixed with alternate fat and lean;) and they always prove well when dressed—weighing heavy to their appearance. In size they are about the medium of neat stock. When dressed the cows weigh from 6 to 800, and oxen from 10 to 15,000 lbs., grass fed.

The bulls of this breed are usually inferior, in size and beauty, to the oxen; but his stock is the best proof of the value of a sire, and not his appearance. For labor we believe the Devons are not excelled by any other breed—and their uniformity of color and build renders them easily matched. They are very active, docile and tractable, as well as tough and hardy, and when carefully used will perform much labor from four to eight years of age, without diminishing their size or aptness to fatten.

As milkers the Devons are similar to our native cows, but the quality of their milk is always rich. On this point Mr. Allen, author of "Domestic Animals," (published in 1848,) remarks:—"The cows invariably yield milk of great richness, and when appropriately bred, none surpass them for the quantity of butter and cheese it yields. Mr. Bloomfield, the manager of Lord Leicester's estate at Holkham, has, by careful attention, somewhat increased the size, without impairing the beauty of their form, and so successful has he been in developing their milking properties, that his average product of butter from each cow, is 4 lbs. per week for the whole year. He has challenged England to milk an equal number of cows of any breed, against 40 pure Devons, to be selected out of his own herd, without as yet having found a competitor."

We believe the Devons were first introduced into Western New York about twenty-five years ago, by Wm. Garbutt, Esq., of Wheatland. In 1835 or 6, Mr. G. stocked his farm in Sheldon (in charge of Mr. Beck, an experienced Scotch farmer,) with a portion of his home stock. In 1838 or 9, Mr. Vernon, of Roanoke, Genesee county, imported a bull and two heifers from the best stock in Devonshire, England. Messrs. Garbutt, Beck and others, bred from the Vernon Bull (now known as the Dibble Bull,) and produced many valuable animals. This stock is now scattered over much of Western New York, and some of it in Michigan and Canada, so that purchasers can be accommodated with thorough bred Devons, not inferior to any, at much less expense and trouble than to import them from England.

N. Y. STATE AG. SOCIETY.—PROF. JOHNSTON.

We are pleased to learn that Prof. J. F. W. Johnston, of Durham, England, widely known for his successful labors in the cause of Agricultural Improvement, has accepted the invitation of the Society to deliver the Annual Address at Syracuse. We doubt not this announcement will determine many to attend this great Festival of the Farmers, who otherwise might not have done so. The distinguished gentleman will, doubtless, give to his hearers some account of the improvements that are in progress in Europe, in very many of which he has borne an important part. We anticipate great good from the visit of Prof. Johnston to this country. He designs, we understand, to spend a year or more before he returns, and he will doubtless devote much of his time in delivering lectures to Societies, &c., and it appears to us that our State and County Societies can in no other way at the present time appropriate a portion of their funds more usefully, than by securing his services in that capacity.

The officers of the State Society are entitled to the thanks of the friends of Agriculture, for their efforts to secure the services of this distinguished Chemist, and we trust the result will prove in the highest degree beneficial to the Agricultural interest.

We have watched with no little interest the proceedings of the State Society—and we believe we but express the united sentiment of the farmers who are interested in the true advancement of the Agriculture of our State, when we assert that the manner in which the Society has been conducted for the last few years, has been in every respect well calculated to sustain and advance this great interest of our country. The operations of the Society have been conducted with a single eye to the public good. No plans of mere theorizing have been put forth—but objects of substantial and permanent usefulness are presented, and untiring efforts are made to bring subjects of deep interest to the farmers, before them in such a manner as to attract their attention, and enlist their energies, so that improvement shall be the result.

The influence of the Society is felt, not only in our own State, but in every portion of our Union—new State Societies are being organized, and none can foretell what is to be the effect which is to follow the efforts of our State Society. A responsibility of no light character rests upon its officers, and they need the cordial co-operation of all who are interested in the cause of Agriculture. The labors appertaining to the business department of the Society are becoming very arduous, and we doubt not the officers will make every necessary arrangement for their discharge in a manner that will continue to be satisfactory to the public, and maintain the high standing which the Society has already attained.

DESTRUCTION OF WHEAT, CORN AND COTTON IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

PROBABLY more than half the wheat that would have been harvested this season in the States south of North Carolina, has been destroyed by the succession of severe frosts which began on the night of April 15, and continued nearly a week. Some fields examined by the writer, were so forward as to be out of blossom. The price of cotton was so low last year that an unusual breadth of land was sown in this grain. About two-thirds of the cotton in the principal cotton growing States was up, and killed dead. Where seed could be had, it is planted anew. The prospect is poor enough for this important crop. Corn was killed down; but some grows again, and in some fields it is re-planted. Peaches, grapes, figs, and other fruits are mostly destroyed. More snow fell in Augusta, Ga., on the 15th of April than had been seen before in several winters. In many places the foliage on oak trees was killed; and tender trees, like pomegranates and lagerstræmias were smitten to death. Hessian flies, which are very abundant, came out perfect insects, twenty miles south of this city, on the tenth of April. *Augusta, May* 2, 1849.

CHESS—TRANSMUTATION.

WE have before us eight well written communications on the transmutation of wheat into cheat or chess. It is a subject we dare not again open our pages to, as it is interminable, and we almost regret having published Mr. W.'s article in our March number.

Let us premise that we think the transmutation of *vegetable, animal,* or any *material* substance, is philosophically, physically and mathematically impossible—and that opinion fire can't burn out of us, until we can see a plain and indisputable instance to the contrary. And yet we admit there are some facts which cannot be explained, that seem to favor that doctrine, and it requires a little *faith* sometimes to keep us from being skeptical on the subject. All of our communications are from experienced, and practical farmers, and every one takes the affirmative.

H. W., of China, N. Y., cites instances where wheat in the spring was cut to feed a traveller's horse, which came entirely chess, while the rest of the field was fine clean wheat. M. T., another instance, where a horse was tied in the corner of a fence, and eat the wheat to the length of his tether, and that was chess alone. These are not solitary instances of the like.

J. R., of Pekin, Niagara Co., says he has the ability to convince the most skeptical, and asks if the $100 premium is yet alive, or the man that offered it; as he is prepared to carry off the prize, and desires us to name some one in that county to call on him to have it settled at once. We take that bet.

J. A., of Yates county, states some strong reasons which he thinks are conclusive; but we think his reasoning unphilosophical when he applies it to the planting of a vineyard of choice grapes, which turned to wild ones. If the seeds were planted, then a variety might be expected, but not a different *order* and *genus*—and no one will pretend but what cuttings, or rooted vines, will produce the same as the parent plant forever.

L. R., of Clyde, relates three very strong cases, which, if there were no deception or hidden causes to account for them, would be a *settler* to our views on the subject.

"A subscriber," of Oakfield, is rather severe on Mr. W., and asks if pigeons are more apt to disgorge chess on ashes where logs and stumps have been burned, than other places, as those places are usually full of chess. He also says that clean seed, that had chess growing among it, is more liable to produce chess than that that had not any, and therefore not impregnated with the pollen of the chess—a suggestion that may be worthy of notice, and as far as we are informed, is original with our correspondent.

And last, though not least, comes our friend E. F., of Rose, Wayne Co., with several cases of transmutation, which are difficult to account for, without occular examination. He winds up with the "proof positive," of the following certificate, duly sworn and subscribed:

THIS may certify that I, Simeon J. Barrett, of the town of Rose, county of Wayne, about twenty-four years ago, in the fall of the year in picking over some wheat to thrash for seed, pulled out some chess and found it grew in a wheat head of the usual length, and seven kernels of chess grew out of one side of it, about one-third of the way up. In July, 1848, I was passing through a field of wheat and saw a head of wheat with chess on it; I plucked the head, which was of usual length, and about half way up the head, there grew out eleven kernels of chess. SIMEON J. BARRETT.

The above statement was verified before me the 7th day of April, 1849. P. GUITCHELL, Justice.

Now, in order to set this subject at rest, exhibit to us this *lusus naturae,* this *rara avis,* and we will cry *pecavi,* and give a premium for a knot-hole to creep into, and forever after hold our peace.

We must beg of our correspondents to excuse our not giving their entire articles, and to let this mooted and unsettled question rest until some proof can be adduced beyond cavil or dispute.

AN EXAMPLE FOR THE BOYS.

MANY of our youthful readers have responded to our offer in the March number, by sending lists of new subscribers. The zeal manifested shows that there are some boys in the country who desire to improve their minds, and become MEN in the fullest sense of the term. It has afforded us real pleasure to hear from our young friends. The orthography and penmanship of their letters, in most instances, are quite creditable. Among various similar letters received from boys residing in this and other States, we copy the following from Master WM. H. HUNT, of Geneseo:—

"After I saw your offer to the boys, I started out to obtain subscribers to the GENESEE FARMER, and in a short time I got five. I am satisfied from my inexperience, and the success attending such feeble efforts, that if but one boy in each School District in New York was to engage with zeal worthy of the cause, in obtaining subscribers for your useful journal, that your list of subscribers would be greatly increased, and many minds stored with practical knowledge, that now are filled with worse than useless trash. I find it very agreeable to go on this business, as it brings into practice my lessons in arithmetic, in making change with the subscribers. I intend to add some each year, as I have eight years of minority to labor in this pleasant vineyard, if my life is spared. I herewith enclose $2 for five subscribers. * * * You may send me Johnson's Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology."

PALMER'S WHEAT DRILL.

PALMER'S WHEAT DRILL.

Of the various improvements in grain drills, this is one of the most recent. It is designed to combine, in a simple, substantial and yet cheap form, the advantages of the numerous English and American drills heretofore in use. We extract the following from the inventor's description of its construction and operation :—

"The frame-work consists of a simple axle, four by six inches, and a pole, on the former of which is placed a box or hopper. One simple distributor driven by a cam wheel and friction rollers, conveys the grain from the hopper into the several drills, through hollow braces or levers, and the quantity in each drill cannot vary a spoonful in sowing five bushels. Each drill is independent of the others, and either can pass over a stone or other obstruction eighteen inches high, without interfering with the operation of the other. It will drill perfectly, a strip of land of any width, from four inches to the entire width of the machine, and will work on land of any shape, without wasting the grain. All the teeth or drills can be raised or remain in a position eighteen or twenty inches from the ground, rendering it perfectly safe to drive over the roughest places. By the most simple movement, the distribution of seed can be stopped in an instant, or continued with the same ease. All the injury the drill can sustain by coming in contact with roots or fast stones, is the breaking of a small wooden peg, which is easily replaced. The machine is so contrived, that by a very simple movement, the interior work is exposed to view, and at all times, the grain, while passing into the drills, is in full view of the operator, so that he can detect at a glance, any stoppage of the grain, and at once remedy it."

A large number of these drills are being manufactured, the present season, by J. A Holmes & Co. of Brockport, N. Y. See their advertisement in this number of the Farmer.

FACTS IN BUILDING.

A writer in the American Mechanic, mentions the following very sensible facts for those who propose to construct dwellings with reference to comfort, economy, and convenience:

One fact is that a square form secures more room with a given cost for outside walls, than any other rectangular figure. Great length and little width may afford convenient rooms, but an increased expense.

Another fact is that ventilation is an essential in a human dwelling. No other consideration should exclude this. The halls, windows, and doors, should be so situated with regard to each other, that a full draught of air can be secured at any time in the summer season, by day and night, through the whole house. The stories should also be sufficiently high to afford a sufficiency of air in all the rooms. Nine feet is a good height for lower rooms, and eight for upper. Bed rooms should also be larger than they commonly are. Great injury to health is the result of sleeping in small, close apartments.

The third fact is that a steep roof will not only shed rain and snow far better than a flat one, but will last immensely longer.

The fourth fact is that a chimney in or near the centre of the building will aid to warm the whole house, while if built at one end or side, the heat will be thrown out and lost.

The fifth fact is that a door opening from the outside into any principal room, without the intervention of a hall or passage, costs much more than it saves, in the free ingress of air into it.

The sixth fact is that the use of paint is the best economy, in the preservation it affords to wood work.

The seventh fact is that if the front door is made at one side instead of the middle of the front, a partition will be saved, and for small houses this should not be forgotten, but for large houses have the main door and lobby in the middle of the house.

FARMING ON TWENTY-ONE ACRES OF LAND.

BY WILLIAM GARBUTT.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Many of the cultivators of the soil, who occupy large possessions, do not realize the amount of labor that can be profitably employed in cultivation; and few farm laborers are aware how small a piece of ground will afford full employment to an industrious man, and yield himself and family the comforts of life, and make them an independent home.

In illustration of these facts, I will give an account of farmer B. His farm consists of twenty-one acres: one acre of it is occupied with buildings, yards and garden, and twenty acres are for cultivation — all made productive by thorough draining and bountiful manuring. A good substantial fence all round it, but no division fences. He has 57 rods of patent fence, which is easily removed, with which he encloses one-fourth of the ground for pasture.

The farm is divided into four equal parts—5 acres in each part. First season, No. 1 is in grass, clover and timothy, for pasture; No. 2 in hoe crop — one acre in wurtzels, one potatoes, and three in corn; No. 3, barley; and No. 4 in wheat. With these crops he keeps a regular rotation each year. Second season, No. 1 is manured in the fall with all the manure that he has collected the past year, and plowed for next season's hoe crop; No. 2 is plowed in the fall for barley next spring; No. 3 (barley stubble) is sown with wheat; and No. 4 (wheat) is sown with timothy and clover for next season's pasture — which rotation he uniformly pursues.

He keeps a yoke of oxen, two cows, twenty good ewes and a breeding sow, for which 5 acres of fresh clover on a rich soil will afford plenty of pasture, provided that he does not turn into it too soon in the spring. The wheat and barley straw, corn stalks, and roots, will be ample forage for them in winter. He is industrious, economical and prudent. Every thing is well done, and in season. The ground is kept clean, no weeds being allowed to grow, not even around the fence; it is made rich by plentiful applications of manure, which renders it very productive. His wheat averages 30 bushels per acre. It will take 24 bushels to bread the family the year, (which consists of himself, wife, and four little ones,) and it will take 7 bushels for seed, which will leave 119 to sell; this, at $1 per bushel, will make $119.— His barley yields 40 bushels per acre: it will take 8 of it for seed, and 192 bushels to market, at 50 cts. per bu., will be $96. The corn averages 60 bushels per acre; the three acres produce 180 bushels: it will take 80 bushels to feed the pigs, fat the pork, and use of the family, (for they eat Johnny cake and mush,) which leaves him 100 bushels to market, at 50 cts. per bu., is $50. The potatoes and beets are all used at home. The wool of the 20 ewes averaging $1 per fleece, will be $20. They raise 20 lambs, which he sells in July or August for $20. By taking the lambs from the ewes early, the latter will get fat by fall: 15 of them are sold for $30, with which he purchases 20 ewes for next season's keeping — and he has 5 fat sheep left for the use of the family. The sows have 6 pigs the last of March or early in April: 5 of them, with the sow, are fatted, and a young sow kept for pigs next spring. The 5 pigs and old sow when fatted will make 1,100 lbs. of pork; 500 will do the family, with the 5 fat sheep, and leave him 600 lbs to sell, which at 5 cts. a pound is $30. The two calves are fatted and sold for $5. This makes $340 worth sold from the products of the 20 acres, and the family have had their farm living the past year.

It may be thought that this calculation is too large for an average production, but I assure you that if the operator is industrious, economical and judicious, he will seldom fall short of the quantity stated. But it is asked, how can an industrious man be constantly employed on 20 acres of ground cultivated for farming purposes? Look at it. His ground for spring crops is all plowed in the fall. On the first of April he commences operations for the season. He first sows the grass seed on the wheat; then 10 cwt. of plaster on the hoe ground; and as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry he harrows it and sows the barley; then harrows and cross harrows until it is thoroughly pulverized, and then rolls it. By that time the planting ground is ready to harrow, which operation is continued until the ground is well pulverized, and the nearer it can be made to a garden tilt the better.

But if he is ahead of the season with his work he can always have full employment in making the manure heap. He collects every thing that will make manure that his time and means permit; he puts on it at least one ton of plaster at different times. Leached ashes, swamp muck, marl, dirty salt, and old brine, are all collected and mixed with the barn yard dung, so as to increase the manure heap to at least 200 loads.

The ground being in good order and the season favorable, he commences planting the first of May, and takes time and does it well—for there is more lost by careless planting than would pay for four times the labor of doing it well. He first plants the wurtzels, then the potatoes and corn. Planting done, the wheat is to be wed; and as soon as the wurtzels are up he begins hoeing, which affords him employment until the first, and perhaps the fifth of July. He then has some leisure, and assists a neighbor in haying, to procure help in hauling in the grain.

He commences harvest as soon as the grain will answer, and barley will do to cut pretty green. If it is not sufficiently dry to bind let it lie two or three days in swarth. Harvest begun he may work as faithfully as he chooses until the grain is all secured. That done, he harrows, cultivates, or plows shallow the barley stubble, so as to pulverize it thoroughly four inches deep, and sows on it half a ton of plaster. The corn is now ready to cut up; that done he plows the barley stubble deep and well, and sows the wheat. The summer crops are now ready to gather, which employs him a while. When all are secured, he takes out the manure, spreads it evenly over the surface, and plows it under. The hoe ground is also to be plowed for barley next spring, which keeps him busy until it is time to prepare for winter.

In winter he takes good care of the stock, thrashes the grain, and provides fuel—having none on his farm. The orchard is planted by the fence around the farm and door yard.

Now, my Young Friends, be industrious and saving, and you will soon be able to purchase 21 acres of land. And you who have large possessions, and sons you wish to settle near you, divide your possessions with them, and teach them to realize that industry and economy are the sources of wealth—and that a neat, comfortable and independent home, though it is small, will afford more rational enjoyment in old age, than large possessions, with a princely mansion, even if it is not encumbered with debt. *Wheatland N. Y.*, 1849.

RED ROOT OR PIGEON WEED.

BY F. W. LAY.

MESSRS EDITORS:—In my rambles through the country this spring, I have been surprised to see the hold this curse to wheat growers has on the fields; even some of the best and most thorough farmers have very much of it in their soils. While a person has but little of it in his fields, it may be easily kept under by going through the wheat in the spring, and weeding it thoroughly; but if neglected for a few years it will get such a foothold on the soil as to be almost impossible to get it out.

A practice which I have seen tried, is well worthy the attention of those who are thus situated. Some time in the fall, after the wheat is taken off, go over the stubble and drag or cultivate thoroughly—the same as for seeding wheat. This will cover all the seeds of red root that are in the stubble, and will cause them to vegetate—after which they can be plowed under in the spring and destroyed. The great difficulty with the seeds of red root always has been to get them to grow; they will remain in the ground for years, and finally start and grow upon being brought to the surface and covered in the fall. The straw containing the seed of red root should be piled up or made into compost in the spring, and not drawn out in its long state; if not reduced to a finer state, all the seeds will grow when brought to the surface.

I hope farmers will attend to the matter, and not not let this, the worst of weeds to the wheat grower, get the upper hand. *Greece, N. Y., May,* 1849.

REMARKS.—We are glad that our friend LAY has broached this subject. Foul weeds are fast gaining *ground* in many sections of Western New-York, and possess something more than a mere "local habitation and a name." Farmers must be on the alert, and guard their possessions from an attack or advance of the enemy. And in this connection we will refer to *one* practice which tends to *increase* rather than *destroy* these pests. Many farmers are in the habit of throwing red root, thistles, screenings, &c., into the highway—not thinking that the seeds are easily carried, by adhering to the hoofs of horses, wheels of carriages, &c., to the barns and farms of those who take great pains to keep their premises entirely free from all noxious plants. In some localities this has become so prevalent, that a reform is urgently needed, and we direct the attention of all interested to the importance of at once and entirely discontinuing the practice. "A word," &c.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having recently become a subscriber to your journal, I feel bound to acknowledge the benefit it has been to me in awakening an increased interest in the subject of Agriculture; and I am also impressed with the conviction that a more intimate connection between the two great sister States of the Union—New York and Pennsylvania—would be productive of great good to each. Especially would an infusion of New York enterprise benefit Western Pennsylvania. We are a sound, sober, stable people; careful, prudent, industrious and economical—but lacking that indomitable energy which fully develops the wealth of a State.

The eastern county border is the summit of the Laurel Hill, which together with the Chestnut Ridge, (which is included in the county as far as the county extends,) is rich with iron ore, and there are a number of furnaces already erected in that section of the county, and room for many more. The streams which emanate from the mountains, though not generally large are permanent in their character, and afford excellent water power for all manufacturing purposes, which is far from being occupied, to the extent of even the *wants* of the community. The rich, arable lands extend quite to the base of these mountains, and the country abounds with limestone and bituminous coal. The coal is mined and delivered in the towns at from two and a half to four cents per bushel. The mountains afford an inexhaustible supply of timber for building, fencing and tanning purposes. The Pennsylvania Canal, passing along the valley of the Kishkiminitas River, skirts the northern boundary of the county, affording the *means* of an excellent market for the produce of the farm. True we have the means of a good market, but we really have not a first rate market, such as you New Yorkers have. In the manufacturing and commercial pursuits we need a thorough awakening, which would stir up the agricultural community to greater enterprise. Our staples are wheat, corn and oats—horses, cattle and pork. We raise but little barley, and little wool comparatively.

With these facilities in every point of view, for cultivating the soil, for manufacturing and commercial purposes, a New Yorker will be surprised to learn that our good lands, within from five to ten miles of the Pennsylvania Canal, with good buildings, are worth only from twenty to forty dollars per acre. You will, therefore, readily perceive that this is an excellent field for enterprise in any of these departments. Particularly for men of capital disposed to engage in the iron business in any of its branches, to tanners who could commence in a considerable way, and to mechanics who could manufacture the improved agricultural implements, would this be a suitable place, and their labors and investments meet with a sure return. If one of your large nurseries, which I see advertised in the sheet connected with the Farmer could be transported here, I think it would be a good "notion," as our old orchards are about dieing off, and we are *beginning* to plant new ones. And if we could get your goodly city of Rochester set down on the bank of *our* canal, we would be willing to "pay a handsome premium."

As I am but a "new beginner" in the practical part of farming, I shall not attempt any disquisitions on that subject *now*, but at some future day I may *inflict* a communication upon you on some other subject, if this meets with your approbation. And as my farm needs many improvements I shall be very much occupied therewith, but will endeavor to find time to recommend your excellent paper to my neighbors. W. L. A. *Westmoreland Co., Penn., March,* 1849.

PUBLIC LANDS.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office reports, that 10,800,000 acres of the public lands have been granted by government for public schools; 825,950 for universities, and 8,474,400 for internal improvements in the different States and Territories.

DIOGENES being once asked the bite of which beast was the worst, answered, "If you mean of wild beasts, 'tis the slanderer; if tame, the flatterer."

LUNAR INFLUENCE---THE TIDES, &c.

BY PROF. C. DEWEY.

Tides—Modifying causes—Earth flattened at the Poles—Proof—High tide in Bay of Fundy—Reason—Opinion of great men.

ADMITTING for a moment that the action of the sun and moon, and chiefly of the moon, produces the tides, what might be the difference in the tides at different places? If the earth were covered with ocean some miles deep, the tides would be only two or three feet high at the greatest, and generally about two feet. The great Lakes are too small to have tides; an ocean is required to have the attraction of the sun and moon upon the waters apparent. The tides rise much higher by the waters being stopped in their course by the land of the continents, islands, &c., and by being thus accumulated along the shores.

Again: the tides rise higher in places more favorably situated for accumulating the waters. Places differ greatly in this respect, and of course, the height of the tides. Also; commonly there are two tides daily, but from their different position, some places have less than two tides a day, and some have more than two. These facts exist, and must be solved on any cause, and are consistent with the notion of lunar and solar influence.

The highest part of a tide is under the moon when she is on the meridian on the same side of the equator the moon is, and when she is on the meridian opposite, is on the contrary side of the equator. If the force of the sun and moon act together, the tide is higher, and when at right angles to each other, the tide is lower. If the wind conspires with the other forces, the tides are higher than is ordinary; if the wind acts with power against those forces, the tides are far less than was anticipated. Currents effect the tides, either increasing or diminishing, beyond what the attraction requires. In either case the effect is to be considered.

The earth is flattened towards its poles. *Actual measurement* of the length of a degree of latitude, has proved it. The same pendulum vibrates in less time in higher latitudes. Both prove that the poles of the earth are flattened. The equatorial diameter is the longest, and the polar is the shortest. The difference is about thirty-four miles. This difference of 34 miles in 8,000, will not make much difference in the attraction exerted on different parts of the earth. The northern regions being nearer the centre of the earth, the attraction of gravitation must be greater on the waters, and it must be more difficult for the power of sun and moon to raise a tide. Yet the tides are the highest of all in the Bay of Fundy. But, *as this high tide is not found along the shores northward and southward* of this Bay, it shows that this tide depends on some local circumstances. Looking to the Geography we see the Bay opening like a tunnel towards the east and southeast, so as to receive the flood of tide which has been drawn across the Atlantic, and then the Bay narrows into the neck of a tunnel, so as to give the greatest and best action to the waters in raising the tide along the narrower channel. The high tides in the Bay of Fundy are no objection to the notion of solar and lunar attraction being the cause of the tides.

Along our coast, and the coasts of other countries, the tides rise with great inequality, owing to the local differences in their situation, the capes, shoals, currents, bays, &c. These too are entirely consistent with the power of attraction in the earth, and that of the sun and moon upon the earth.

It is a great curiosity to me that all the most distinguished philosophers from Newton to this day, English, French, German, and American, should agree on the cause of the tides, and that the more fully the laws of nature and their operation are understood, the more confident and perfect should be the agreement of the greatest minds,—of those *qualified* to judge and decide—on the causes that raise the tides. How eagerly would the French and German mathematicians have seized upon any defects in the reasoning of the great Newton upon the tides, if any had been discoverable. But they have sustained his reasoning, and simply carried on its application to greater extent. Though the Newtonian theory of the tides has been slightly assailed by some who have never gone over his reasoning, not one valid objection has been made; not one distinguished philosopher has supported such objection. *Rochester, N. Y.*, 1849.

FECUNDITY OF INSECTS.

AMONG the astonishing things which present themselves to the eye of the naturalist is the wonderful fecundity of insects. This is a circumstance which would naturally follow the law by which one animal preys upon another throughout the whole animated creation. In no part of nature is this law more extensive than in the insect world, which suffers immense ravages from this cause. In order to fill the deficiences thus made, it would seem to be necessary that insects should be exceedingly prolific. Linnæus calculates that the carcass of a horse would not be devoured with as much despatch by a lion as by three of the flesh fly denominated *musca Vomitoria* and their immediate offspring. For one female fly will give birth to twenty thousand larvæ, each of which will, in a single day, devour sufficient food to acquire an increase of two hundred times its own weight, while only a few days are requisite for the production of a third generation. Prof. Ehrenberg, of Prussia observed an animalcule which he calculated to increase in ten days to one million, on the eleventh day to four millions, and on the twelfth day to sixteen millions. In another instance he supposes that a single individual may in four days become one hundred and seventy billions. The progeny of a single queen bee often amount to forty thousand, and the queen of the Termites or white ants, generally lay at an average of sixty eggs per minute, or nearly ninety thousand in the short space of twenty-four hours. According to Luwenhoek, two families of lice would in sixty days have as many as fifteen thousand descendants.

Astonishing as this increase among insects may appear, certain circumstances seem sometimes to augment it to a most extraordinary extent. In some countries the ant frequently makes its appearance in such countless multitudes, as to defy all human means to destroy them. They blacken the roads and fields for miles, destroying the cattle, and devouring rats, mice, birds, or whatever may chance to be near the scene of their ravages. They rush into the streams in such vast swarms that the tiny carcasses of the drowned form a bridge for the living, often to the depth of six inches, and extending upwards of 500 miles long, and eight or ten feet broad. This wonderful fecundity among insects is, however, exceeded by that of the cod-fish, which is said to spawn in one season a greater number of eggs than all the inhabitants of the State of New York.—*Sel.*

"BLACK LEG AMONG CATTLE."

BY S. P. CHAPMAN.

We were glad to see attention called to this fearful complaint among cattle, in the last number of the Farmer. This is one of those diseases where "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure;" and although we do not believe it can be cured, we believe in a great measure it can be prevented. Let Mr. Watson, and others who are troubled with this complaint in their herds, try the following preventives: Bleed the calves and young cattle in the neck once in the fall, and again in the spring; give a teaspoon full of saltpetre once in four or six weeks; keep plenty of salt where they can have free access to it, [they should be gradually accustomed to this,] and *feed regularly.*

There is but very little danger of a young animal that is kept *steadily growing*, having this complaint. It usually attacks those that have been for a time, at least, rather low in flesh, when they are beginning to do better. It is a very common remark among those who lose cattle in this way—"They were doing well, first rate." We hope no one will be induced by the Editor's remarks, (for we do not think he would recommend it,) to keep young cattle "poor in flesh," in order to escape this disease; for they would be very liable to get a *start* sometime during the year, which, in our opinion, is the greatest predisposing cause of "black leg." Rather keep all of your young stock in good condition, (not fat,) until they arrive at full maturity; they will then be subject to but very few diseases of any kind.

Is this complaint really contagious? We have repeatedly known of an animal being lost with it, and not another one in the same herd, in the least affected; although the dead animal was suffered to remain in their immediate vicinity until a certain swinish multitude held a council, and resolved, out of pure benevolence, no doubt, to *in*-ter it in reality—a thing which should have been done long before, (we do not mean *exactly* in the same way, however,) by a certain biped, professing to be a few steps in their advance in civilization. But, nevertheless, this complaint may be contagious. At all events, it would be well to remove the affected animal from the remainder of the herd as soon as possible.

We cannot recommend the above preventives as a *perfect* security against the "black leg," for they certainly are not; but we believe if the directions were followed, it would result in the saving of at least nine-tenths of the number of animals, that are now annually lost with this complaint. *Clockville, Madison county, N. Y., May,* 1849.

WHEELER'S THRASHING MACHINE.

The question is frequently asked—Why cannot a cleaner be attached to Wheeler's Thrasher? In answer to this question I will give the reasons, as expressed by an extensive grain grower who has used nearly all kinds of thrashing machines, cleaners, &c.

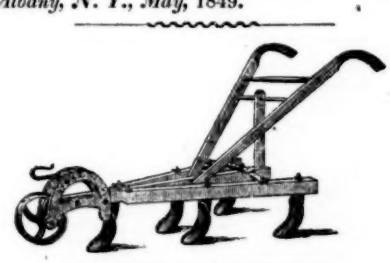
1st. Because the original cost of this Horse Power, Thrasher and Separater, together with one of Grant's largest and best fan-mills, is from seventy to one hundred dollars less than any good cleaner and thrasher combined can be obtained for.

2d. Because, when purchased separate they can be used separately, are more portable, simple and durable; also, the fan-mill is adapted for cleaning all kinds of grain and grass seeds, and the Thrasher for thrashing clover and timothy.

3d. Because of the great simplicity and reduced friction of machinery, less power is required, no driver is needed, fewer men are necessary to attend to the whole operation, to do the same amount of work, than when the cleaner is combined with the thrasher.

4th. Because less grain is wasted—as the fan-mill, when driven direct from the power is more steady, and cleans perfectly with once going through—while, when the cleaner is combined, it derives its motion from the cylinder, which is always varying its speed as the feeder presses fast or slow, consequently blowing away grain with the straw and chaff at one moment, and leaving it half cleaned from the chaff the next—requiring, nine cases in ten, another operation by a fan-mill to prepare it for market.

5th. Because the expense of thrashing is much reduced by the great simplicity of these machines, and all can be managed by the hands usually about the farm; and in stormy weather all can be operated inside of barns, when the laborers and teams could do little out of doors to advantage. Horace L. Emery. —*Albany, N. Y., May,* 1849.



WRIGHT'S CORN CULTIVATOR.

The above cut represents "Wright's double pointed steel tooth Corn Cultivator"—an article extensively used in this section. It is well constructed and durable. The teeth are made of rolled steel, having two points, and bolted in the center to a shank of wrought iron—which latter is so protected from wearing as to last an indefinite period. When one point is worn out, the teeth are easily reversed, thus giving new points—and when both ends (or points) are worn out, new teeth can be substituted at a cost of only 25 cents each.

At the last Fair of the Monroe Co. Ag. Society, the Com. on Implements (L. B. Langworthy, Esq., chairman,) awarded a premium to the manufacturer, and thus noticed this Cultivator:—"Pardon D. Wright, of Rochester—a Corn Cultivator with reversible teeth. A perfect article, and all that can be required for the purpose."

The advantages of this implement (as stated by the manufacturer) consist in the superiority of its work, its durability, light draft, freedom from clogging, and the trifling cost of new teeth when they are required. We have no hesitation in commending it to our readers as a superior article. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by P. D. Wright, 120 State st., Rochester. Also for sale at the principal Implement Stores in Rochester, Buffalo, Auburn, and other places in Western New York.

Thomas Ewbank, Esq., author of "Ewbank's Hydraulics," has been appointed Commissioner of Patents, in place of Hon. E. Burke.

NATIVE Versus SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

BY WM. HANFORD, JR.

[In reply to S. P. Chapman, page 90 of present volume.]

THE "facts" presented by Mr. CHAPMAN would have formed a more imposing array, and been a little more stubborn withal, had they been more definite. The information desired, in behalf of those interested, was *statistical*, not as expressed by the printer. In relation to his premium testimony, if that kind of evidence is worth any thing towards establishing the merits of an animal, or breed of animals, its value would certainly be enhanced by a statement of the number of competitors, and the preparation of animals for exhibition, as well as of the extent of territory open for competition. The cows mentioned are probably as near "right" as the skill and intelligence of their distinguished owner can well make them. I have advanced no theories—advocated no doctrines, as the result of my own observation: but I have intimated, and still hold, that the GENESEE FARMER has heretofore contained some things relative to native stock* worthy of respectful consideration. "To prove *this*" I will, with leave, present a few extracts—a few of "many recorded facts showing the good *milking* qualities" of the said stock.

We have the following account of a Sussex bred cow, owned in Lews, England, called the Cramp Cow:

"From the first day of May, 1805, the day she calved, to the second day of April, 1806, a space of forty-eight weeks and one day, her milk produced 540 lbs. of butter. The largest amount made in any one week, was 15 lbs. From May to June, she gave 20 quarts per day. From 20th June, to 20th September, 18½ quarts. In 47 weeks she produced 4,921 quarts of milk. In the next year, from the 19th day of April, 1806, the day she calved, to the 27th February, 1807, forty-five weeks, she produced 450 lbs. butter. The largest amount per week was 12 lbs. The quantity of milk for the time 4,137 quarts. During this year she was sick and under a farrier's care three weeks after calving. She went dry seventeen days only. In the third year, from the 6th of April, 1807, the day she calved, up to the 4th of April, 1808, fifty-one weeks and four days, she produced 675 lbs. of butter. The largest amount made in a week was 13 lbs. The quantity of milk given in that time, was 5,782 quarts. In the fourth year, from the 22d of April, 1808, the day she calved, to the 13th February, 1809, forty-two weeks and three days, she produced 466 lbs. of butter. The quantity of milk given in the time, was 4219 quarts. In the fifth year, from April 3, 1809, to May 8, 1810, fifty-seven weeks, her produce in butter was 594 lbs. The amount of milk given in the time was 5,369 quarts. The largest quantity of butter in any week was 17 lbs."

Now is this the whole story respecting this cow? No. All will admit that her produce was a *little* extraordinary; and it is invariably true that to do things exiraordinary with *horned cattle*, they require extraordinary feed and care. Those who *think* otherwise are better prepared to *swallow* than to *digest*. My object being to elicit, and as far as I am capable, to disseminate truth, I will here insert the account of her treatment.

"In the summer season she was fed on clover, lucerne, rye grass and carrots, three or four times a day; and at noon about four gallons of grains and two of bran mixed together, always observing to give her no more feed than she eat up clean. In the winter season she was fed with hay, grains and bran, mixed as before stated, feeding her often, viz. five or six times a day, as was seen proper, and giving her food when milking; keeping the manger clean where she is fed with grains, not to let it sour; washing her udder at milking three times with cold water, winter and summer; never tied up; lies in or out of the barn as she likes; particularly careful to milk her regularly and clean."

* For a mass of information, respecting Ayrshire, Durham and Native Stock, see New Genesee Farmer, Vol. 3, pages 2 and 18—from Mr. Coleman's Fourth Report on the agriculture of Mass.

Of the celebrated Oakes Cow, the Hon. ZADOC PRATT remarks:—"Her history illustrates two things worthy of note: first, *what we can obtain from the best of our old breed*; and secondly, how much depends on *good feeding*." An account of this cow has been so frequently published, I will in this case omit it. "The Nourse Cow," owned in North Salem, made 20 lbs. of butter in one week, and averaged 14 lbs. butter per week for four successive months." I might to these add nnmerous other instances, showing what has been done by cows from the *vulgar herd*.

In his zeal to obtain evidence to sustain the issue he has thought proper to raise in this matter, Mr. CHAPMAN has called to the stand one witness, whom it will be well to cross-examine. I allude to Mr. HENRY COLMAN. How far this gentleman stands committed to the stock of Mr. PRENTICE, or to Durhams in general, a few short extracts from his writings will show. In the same article from which Mr. CHAPMAN clips his paragraph, we find the following abatement to what was there said: "I have only to desire that Mr. PRENTICE would by a lactometer, ascertain the qualities of his milk; and then that he would ascertain the actual yield in butter of several of his animals for a week or so; and when this is done, that he would show his benevolent countenance in the New Genesee Farmer, and let our readers know all about it."

Now on what grouud rests the high encomium of Mr. PRENTICE'S stock? External appearances alone,—which we all know are sometimes deceitful. But has Mr. Prentice complied with the request? Mr. COLMAN having cleared up his character for consistency, let us hear what he says about "Cream-pots." On the side of their dam, they are descended from a distinguished cow of *native* breed. Relative to this matter Mr. C. says:—"Their beautiful color is certainly derived from the dam; and as the distinguishing feature in this stock is the richness of their milk, and this being precisely the quality for which the dam, the Haskin's Cow, was distinguished above all others, and it not appearing that any stock of Coelebs *but when connected with this cow*, has ever been remarkable for this quality, it would not seem difficult to determine on which side of the house this excellence belonged." "*Truly a strain of Durham blood does not injure the milking qualities of our native stock.*"

Of Durhams in general, Mr. COLMAN says:—"Whether any thing would be gained by substituting the Improved Short-Horns for our present stock, is to say the least questionable. *The Short-Horns are great consumers.*" Has he "ever bred or owned a pure bred Durham?" One moment's patience.—"Though animals do not always consume in proportion to their size, yet this must be considered as a general rule. They require *most particular attention* and liberal *feeding* to bring them to maturity, though we admit that they arrive at maturity early. Many of the Short-Horned premium young animals which have been exhibited at our cattle shows, have had the benefit of two wet-nurses for six months." In another place Mr. COLMAN says:—"*My own experience*, either with the *full bloods* or the *mixed breeds*, has not been favorable to them for *milk* or *butter*." Is Mr. Chapman satisfied. Again Mr. COLMAN says:—"The Durham cows are large animals, and should be expected to secrete largely of milk; but many of them, however, are *inferior* as *milkers;* and upon as calm and impartial a view of

the subject as I can take from my own personal observation, *I cannot pronounce them*, as a race, distinguished and preferable to all others for their *dairy qualities*."

Now, Mr. Editor, if these statements, which are entitled from a variety of considerations to the highest respect and confidence, be true, I submit to your grand jury of intelligent readers, whether "facts" will warrant us in paying "$200," for a "Durham Bull," or whether in doing so our cows would be much improved by the "investment."

Dryden, N. Y., April, 1849.

REMARKS.—The writer of the above will observe that we have omitted one or two sentences, and modfied others which contained some remarks foreign to the subject, and unnecessary in a friendly discussion. In discussions of this nature, it is important to keep cool, and produce facts and figures which bear upon the subject. It is not surprising that well informed farmers should honestly differ as to the relative merits of the various breeds of cattle, horses, sheep, &c. Of cattle the Devons, Durhams, Herefords, and Ayrshires, as well as our Native breed, each have their advocates—and every person can furnish a "why and wherefore" for his preference. On another page of this number we speak somewhat highly of Devons, and yet we are not prepared to say that they are superior to some other improved breeds. For the dairy good cows may be found among all breeds in this country, native and foreign—and it is, as a general rule, best to secure deep milkers wherever they can be found, without regard to origin.—ED.

HEDGES vs. WIRE FENCES.

MESSRS EDITORS:—I see much said in your valuable paper about wire fence, and have been expecting to see in every number for some time, some one stepping forward to prove the superiority of *hedges* to every other kind of fence—especially when there are no stone for walls. That wire may be profitably substituted for rails, I have no doubt, and that hedge plants may be as profitably substituted for wire, I have as little doubt.

The average cost of wire fence, taking our country as a whole, may be fairly put at 60 cents per rod. One of your correspondents says, that farmers should be satisfied if they can build a *durable* fence for 50 cents per rod. But allow me to ask if farmers should be satisfied with a wire fence, at a cost even of *fifty* cents per rod, if they can build one *much more durable and beautiful* for considerably less than that sum?

I believe it is universally conceded that the *Norway Spruce* will make a *strong, imperishable and durable* fence—combining splendid appearance with perfect ability to resist all the encroachments not only of brutes, but of rude boys and men. Small plants may be had at the Mt. Hope Garden and Nurseries at $50 per 1000. These may be set 2 feet apart, which, if I am rightly informed, will answer very well, if trimming is deferred until they have attained a height of two feet. One thousand plants will set about 120 rods, which would cost, exclusive of labor, *less* than 50 cents per rod. There might, it is true, be somewhat of a drawback in a failure of some of the plants to live, but not enough we apprehend to make it any very serious objection.

If, however, the Honey Locust should be preferred, the cost per rod would scarcely exceed 25 cents.—And, taking into account its ability to bear transplanting, its hardiness and rapid growth, it might be more desirable than the Norway Spruce; and either, in my opinion, would be cheaper, much more beautiful and durable, and a more effectual barrier against depredations of every species, than fence made of wire.

The time is not distant when logs and rails and boards must be displaced by something more durable, and the sooner the practicability or impracticability of making hedges take the place of all other kinds of fence is demonstrated, the better will it be for the country. I find that there are many, particularly in this western country, who would like to see this subject discussed in the "Farmer"—as we regard that, especially, as the standard of Agricultural Orthodoxy. The citizens of our villages enclose their grounds with fences that cost from $2 to $6 per rod, where they might substitute the Italian Privet, Arbor Vitæ, Red Cedar or Norway Spruce, at a much less cost—besides furnishing something exquisitely beautifnl as a perpetual feast for the eye. A. T.—*Coldwater, Mich., May*, 1849.

WE would like to hear from other correspondents on this subject—particularly those who have had experience in growing hedges.—ED.

ALARMING DECREASE OF FORESTS.

Hopelessness of the success of Hedge Fences—Nature's provision for Heat—Immense Storehouse of Coal, &c.

MR. MOORE:—Many thinking persons who are aware of the millions of cords of wood consumed annually, by its profuse use by our entire population—steamboats, railroads and manufactories—become alarmed for its results to posterity. So far as it applies to fencing and building materials their fears are justly grounded; especially in those sections of country where live hedges are a forlorn hope, owing to their destruction by mice during the period of heavy snows and drifts—an evil which it is impossible to overcome. But on the score of fuel, if they will consider that there is a single coal formation in the region, or basin, drained by the Ohio, of more than 50,000 square miles in extent, of an average workable thickness of 20 feet, their fears must subside.

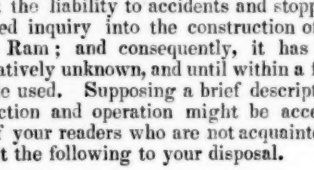
This single mass which is already accessible to railroads and canals, would give over three tons annually to every man, woman and child in the U. States for 20,000 years to come. It would form a pyramid that would shame the ancient worshippers of the sun, with a base 10 miles square and 30,000 feet high. What a vast and luxuriant vegetation of tropical, vascular and cryptogameous plants must have flourished, during that remote period of the earth's juvenility, when condensed, charred and almost chrystalized, to have formed this immense bed of coal, of which it is only one of a half dozen of nearly the same extent in the United States. All the coal fields of Europe might be taken from ours, and not be missed.

What a wonderful provision of an all-wise Creator, for the comfort and happiness, industry and wealth of a thankless race; who are far from appreciating their superiority over all created things, or the blessings provided for their exclusive use!

HAVE none but good implements—keep them in good repair, and under cover when not in use.

THE HYDRAULIC RAM.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Few of those who might be benefitted by the use of this article, have hitherto become aware of its great utility. Although the principle upon which it acts is one of the most simple in nature, and notwithstanding the fact that it has been applied to the raising of water for more than 3000 years, a kind of mystery has hung about it, and the seeming absurdity of the idea that water can be made to elevate itself above its level; and to supply a constant and abundant stream at any desired elevation, without the liability to accidents and stoppages, has prevented inquiry into the construction of the Hydraulic Ram; and consequently, it has remained comparatively unknown, and until within a few years, but little used. Supposing a brief description of its construction and operation might be acceptable to those of your readers who are not acquainted with it, I submit the following to your disposal.



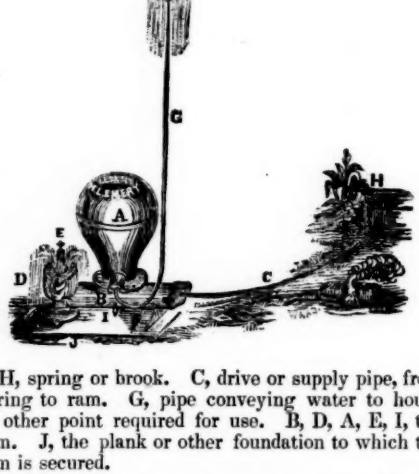
The above cut represents a vertical section of the ram. A, the air chamber—B, the waste valve—C, valve opening into the air chamber—D, the feed or driving pipe—E, pipe to convey the water where it is desired. The pipe D should be 30 to 50 feet long, and from 1 to 2 inches calibre; the pipe E any length desired, and about ½ inch calibre; lead pipe is commonly used. The circular figure on the left represents the form of the waste valve. The waste valve is made to vibrate up and down thus: the water passes down the driving pipe D, and escapes at the waste valve B. Now, as any descending body increases in velocity and force every instant of its descent, the column of water descending in the driving pipe, quickly attains sufficient velocity and force to lift the waste valve, but the valve in rising instantly stops the passage, and the whole momentum of the water strikes against it and seeks relief, which is only found at the valve C, through which a quantity of water is forced into the air chamber, where it is confined by the closing of the valve. The momentum being thus expended, and the water at rest, the valve B drops by its own gravity, and is ready to start again. After repeated vibrations, the air chamber becomes partly filled with water, compressing with a small space the air, which, by its elasticity, reacts upon the water, and forces it up the pipe E to any desired elevation or distance.

Thus simple is the machine, and, when once properly set, it will act for years without a penny's worth of repairs, and be as constant and regular in its duty as is the law of nature upon which it acts.

Many a farmer has a good spring or stream of water in the vicinity of his buildings, which would be to him invaluable if it could be brought to the house and barn; but being at a distance, and below the level of his buildings, it cannot be done by the ordinary means of conveying water; to such the ram becomes one of the most useful contrivances that ingenuity and science has ever furnished. Faithfully performing its work, unattended and unnoticed, with constant and regular pulsations as of life, it presents one of the most beautiful and interesting achievements that mind has ever obtained over matter.

A fall of not less than 18 inches at the spring, and a quantity of water not less than ½ gallon per minute, are necessary to operate the Ram,—but the greater the fall and the quantity of water furnished, the greater will be the quantity of water elevated by the Ram. They are made of several sizes, and adapted to every variety of circumstances. Different manufactures number their rams without regard to the size of the corresponding number of others. The No. 4 Ram, sold at the Albany Agricultural Warehouse, is the most convenient size for common purposes, and when set according to the directions accompanying it, may be made to raise 10 to 20 hogsheads of water to an elevation of 50 to 100 feet, and carry it to any distance required. It should be remembered that the greater the fall at the spring or stream, compared with the height to which the water is elevated, the greater will be the quantity of water elevated, and that there is no limit to the height to which it may be raised, except the strength of the pipes used. W. B. E.—*May*, 1849.

REMARKS.—For the purpose of further illustrating the subject discussed by our correspondent, we add the annexed cut, which represents the hydraulic ram as it appears in operation:



H, spring or brook. C, drive or supply pipe, from spring to ram. G, pipe conveying water to house or other point required for use. B, D, A, E, I, the ram. J, the plank or other foundation to which the ram is secured.

In the eighth volume of the Farmer we published a series of articles entitled "Hydraulics for Farmers," embracing figures and descriptions of various water rams—to which we refer those of our readers desiring further information.—ED.

MILK AS AN ARTICLE OF DIET.—It is common to regard milk as little else than mere drink. But this is an error. Milk is really an article of solid food, being coagulated soon after reaching the stomach. New milk contains thirteen per cent. of digestible solids, and skim milk ten per cent.; that is, the former fully one-half and the latter above a third of the nutriment contained in the lean part of beef and mutton.—*Foreign journal.*

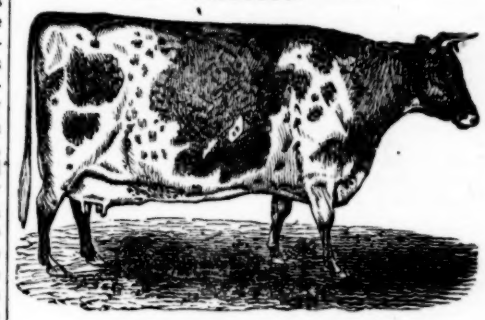
SYSTEM AND ECONOMY IN FARMING.

It was Wesley who said, "*I am always in haste but never in a hurry*"—a saying truly characteristic of the careful and prudent farmer. No moment is wasted in listless idleness; he has no time to waste in gossip or amusement during the hours of labor—but when the toils of the day are over, cheerfulness and content are his, for his duty has been accomplished. He hastened to his work, and without hurry or excitement he has seen his work done, and the sun sink below the horizon, bidding him to refreshment, domestic enjoyment, and sweet repose. System and order point out the work for every hour, and by "making haste slowly" nothing is left undone, which can be done at the time present; consequently no regrets or repinings ever disturb his comfort, or the cheerfulness of his home. When morning opens the gates of day, the wife who is as dear to him as the bright red drops of his heart—and his children, the best ornament of his power—with these around him praise and thanks are the first emotions, silently or loudly expressed. With energy and strength he goes forth, to perform no *uncertain* duty, and *never* with the inquiry as to what is to be done. No—his well arranged system leads him from day to day and from hour to hour to that particular work which careful study and thought had pre-arranged.

Thus the seasons, in all their beauty and fruitfulness fly round the circle of the farmer's life, lessening its span year by year, till, reaching its centre, he passes away full of age and happiness, the object of veneration and joyous reflections to those who remain of his contented household, and the pole star by which they endeavor to follow in the path leading to results for which every heart should pant and strive.

While we are yet young and in middle life, how often does the question arise, "*when shall we find time*" to read or study, or do some one admitted and needful duty? No sooner does this question present itself, or even the thought exist, than we should suspect error in our heads or hearts, for *there is time* for all things good and profitable. Many are the noble instances of persons in this country, who, after the usual hours of labor, between the rising and setting sun, have *then found time* to become familiar *with knowledge*, leading them to the highest honors of our nation, and well-merited applause of their fellow-men.

Where is the man who does not waste more than one hour in every day of his life?—wasted in the pursuit of unproductive amusements, or in empty idleness. Let each man scrutinize his own daily conduct and I am convinced he will admit that an average loss of time exceeding *two* hours per day has marked his every year. Suppose then we admit that *one* hour per day is saved for a life of fifty years—it gives a saving of about *four years*, a period equal to the acquisition of knowledge sufficient for success in any vocation of life, when added to the practical observations and applications of our daily work. In this respect the farmer has peculiar and extensive advantage *over every* other class of men. The very elements of creation are ever before him; the daily bread, the comfort and happiness of all other classes are dependent, under providence, on the exertions of the farmer; in this country the very government is upheld, directly and indirectly, mainly by the agriculturist. What a field, then, has the farmer for study! and what inducements has he to seek, examine, digest and thoroughly to understand the great book of knowledge thus placed in his keeping for the good of his fellow-men!—to economize his time, avoiding waste. Farmer.—*Seneca Co.*, 1849.



THE AYRSHIRE COW "AYR."

Owned by E. P. Prentice, Esq. of Mt. Hope, near Albany, is one of the most perfect and beautiful animals of that breed which we ever saw. The portrait gives a very good idea of her form, &c. She is thus described by Mr. Howard of the Cultivator, in which journal the cut originally appeared:

"She possesses in a high degree the excellent milking properties which distinguish the best of the breed to which she belongs, united to a more perfect symmetry than we have ever seen in any other Ayrshire, and which we have seldom, if ever, known equalled in any breed. Her body, (as will be seen by the cut,) is small; but her frame or bone is proportionally less. The head is small, the face dished, the forehead broad, and the eye prominent. The neck is small at the junction of the head, but pretty deep and full at its connection with the body. The back is straight, the crops fine, the ribs round, the loins broad, the flanks deep, the udder capacious, (spreading wide on the body but not hanging low,) and the milk veins large and prominent. The legs are small but strong, hard, and sinewy, like those of a deer. The great length and depth of the hind quarters might, from a profile view, give the idea that the chest was too light; but though the hind quarters are proportionally heaviest, (as we prefer to have them in a milch cow,) there is no deficiency in the fore end. The sternum, (or breast bone,) is wide, the fore legs stand wide apart, the bosom is full, and the first ribs are particularly full and wide-spread at their junction with the sternum, giving a chest of great capacity for an animal of her size. As her form and general appearance indicate, she is healthy and hardy. Her skin is of a yellowish hue, mellow and elastic; and though she does not possess the fattening quality in an *excessive* degree, or to an extent that would interfere with her dairy qualities, she thrives very rapidly when not giving milk. The quantity of milk she affords is, in proportion to her size, quite extraordinary. She has given, when on grass-feed only, upwards of twenty quarts (by actual measure) per day, and she continues in milk till near calving. No particular experiments have been made with regard to butter, but her milk has been ascertained to produce a large proportion of the richest cream."

A bright plowshare is the cheapest commodity ever used by a farmer.—*Cobbett.*

MANUFACTURE OF CHEESE.

THE following article is from the pen of Mr. A. L. FISH, one of the most experienced Cheese Dairymen of Herkimer county. It will be interesting to that portion of our hundred thousand readers who are engaged in the dairy business—a large number of whom take but one agricultural journal. We copy from the May number of *The Cultivator:*

HAVING been so frequently addressed by different persons in this and other States upon the subject of dairying, that to reply to each individually, would be quite inconvenient and burthensome, I propose answering some of the most important questions generally asked by new beginners, through the columns of your widely circulated paper,—hoping they will reach every person who deems *book farming* of sufficient importance to take an agricultural paper. At the low rate that such papers are now afforded, those who do not take one, have a poor excuse for begging information of their neighbors, to keep pace with the present tide of improvement.

"What kind of cows are most profitable in a dairy?"

It depends much upon location. If a dairyman is remote from a good grain market, where the coarser grains would bear a better profit fed to milch cows than to market otherwise, his selection should be of deep milkers, that will bear grain feed without accumulating too much flesh. If near a good beef market, where beef is worth nearly as much per hundred as cheese, look well to the size and thrift of a cow, so that if she is not a deep milker, she will turn well for beef. As a general rule, those are most profitable that are deep milkers, and will hold out a good flow of milk through the season, keep in good condition, and are quiet and gentle. He who cannot furnish plenty of good feed, should beware of such cows as have been highly fed, or his profits will be small.

"What is the best age of a cow?"

From five to ten years old. I have no objection to a cow ten years old for a season. She will consume more feed than a younger one, but her milk is richer till she begins to decline in condition, and lose strength and vigor.

"What is the most congenial feed for cows immediately before and after calving?"

Plenty of good tender hay or grass, and a small quantity, *daily*, of such other food as is best calculated to loosen the bowels and nourish the system, without creating a fever in the secretive organs. Wheat bran, oat meal, potatoes, or other roots, are deemed best for that purpose. If a cow is in high flesh, a mild bleeding from the neck, with half a pound of salts, fed in a mash, previous to calving, is good.

"What quantity of grain will a cow bear feeding, profitably, and should the kind be varied, at different periods, during the milking season?"

All cows will not bear feeding alike. Some not being deep milkers, would acquire too much flesh and shrink in milk, with the same amount of feed that others would turn to profit in milk. Hence the necessity of feeding *separately*, with close observation in regard to the constitution and capacity of different cows. A man's observation in his own practice, is generally the best test in this matter. I have long since abandoned the practice of heavy feeding before and immediately after calving. Two quarts of corn or barley meal, or four of oat meal, or six quarts of wheat bran, may be safely fed, daily, to each cow. While kept to hay, grain feed should be made into slop, and fermented before feeding. The profit of feeding grain more, or longer than to bring cows to grass healthy and strong, would depend upon the comparative value of the feed with that of the product. Nothing can be fed to a cow that will increase the quantity of her milk from plenty of good grass. The only gain in feeding slop and grain during flush of feed, is by enriching the milk and retaining the cows' appetite for it when grass fails. When first turned to grass, cows are apt to scour, and shrink in milk. Dry wheat bran, or cob meal, will then be better than slop feed. Barley and corn meal are too cathartic to feed in large quantities while the cows are at grass.

"Can all dairymen make it profitable to grow corn, sown brodcast or otherwise, to feed to milch cows?"

Where the soil is strong enough to bear a large burthen without manuring too highly, it will bear a profit, as it is the best feed that can be given to keep up the flow of milk between early and fall feed. But where the soil needs much manure, it is not good policy to manure highly a small piece of ground to obtain a large crop of any kind, to the neglect of other important crops. In other words, the dairyman would receive a greater benefit, in a long run, from distributing one hundred loads of manure on ten acres of meadow land, after harvest, or putting on that amount with the seed when stocking down for meadow, than by putting it on one or two acres to grow corn, to feed cows in summer. A small feeding of corn daily, will take the appetite from grass with little or no benefit. I have found it best to feed plentifully at evening only.

"What is the best mode of heating milk and scalding curd?"

That which will produce the most perfect equilibrium of heat through the whole mass, with the least exposure to excess of heat. A smaller vessel containing the milk or curd with whey, set into a larger vessel which contains water, through which heat is conveyed to the vessel containing the milk or whey, is the safest mode, and is now generally practiced here. The more water there is in the larger vessel, the more uniform heat is conveyed to the milk. If a large tin vat is used, set into a wooden box or vat, the tube attached to one end of the tin vat, and extending down through the bottom of the wood vat, to discharge the whey when the curd is sufficiently scalded, should be large enough to let off the whey at once, or the curd will settle or pack together, and require much hard labor, and will waste, by friction, in separating it and making it fine enough to drain and salt properly. A vat for thirty or more cows, should have a tube at least two inches in diameter, and the tin cylinder, with a tube at one end, to fit snug into the tube carrying off the whey, should be as high as the vat, and four or five inches in diameter; with as many very small holes punched in it as can be and hold together, in order to strain the whey from the curd as fast as it will pass off through the tube.

"Why would it not answer as well to pass steam directly into the milk or whey and curd, as it would save expense in fixtures?"

Because that portion coming in contact with steam, would be exposed to an excess of heat, and would not be affected by rennet like other portions which were not overheated.—Consequently, a strict affinity would not be maintained, which is necessary for a perfect coherence; and more or less would float off with the whey, or make trouble in curing the cheese.

"Is a thermometer a sufficient guide in making cheese?"

A thermometer *that is correct*, is an indispensable guide in measuring the amount of heat to be used; but the time of raising the heat and continuing its effect, must be varied to meet contingent circumstances. [*To be continued.*]

A NEW SPECIES OF COTTON, called the Prolific Pomegranate, surpassing any of the gossypium family has been grown in Mississippi, by Gen. Mitchell, of Warren county. The tops and side branches are all thickly studded with bolls. The stalk does not attain a height usually of more than four or five feet, but every portion of the plant is literally covered with bolls, which are sustained in an upright position by the strength and vigor of the stem and branches. The chief peculiarity of this plant is that the stem and branches have no *joints* as in other kinds; and although the bolls are so numerous, there can be no inconvenience in picking. The staple is beautiful, and far more silky than the best Petit Gulf. From one-third of an acre (measured) he gathered and weighed the past season 2,142 lbs. of superior cotton. One hundred pounds of the seed cotton yielded 32½ lbs. lint, and by an accurate test he found that sixty-five bolls made one pound of lint.

OLD APPLES.—The Worcester Spy gives an account of an apple more than 56 years old. It has been presented to the American Antiquarian Society, by Col. JACQUES, who received it from a young lady, a birth-day gift, in 1792. There is also, in the family of the late Mr. MORRIS DOBBS, at Northampton, N. H., an apple which grew in the year 1776, which is still in a good state of preservation. An interesting child near the hour of its death, craved the then fresh apple, and after attempting to bite it, it was thrown aside. We have recently seen it, and the marks of its teeth are still visible. It is a little remarkable that it blossomed under British government, was growing when our independence was declared, and was gathered as one of the *first fruits* of American independence. It is preserved as an interesting family relic.

Spirit of the Agricultural Press.

On Stone Fences.—The Editor of "The Plough, Loom and Anvil" says:—Peter Minor, of Virginia, was a man of rare modesty, and of very rare merit, both in his disposition and his example—in his pursuit of useful knowledge, and in his perspicuous manner of imparting, unreservedly, what he knew for the benefit of others. On the 1st of October, 1819, a paper was read from him to the Albemarle Agricultural Society, on the subject of *Stone Fences*. He maintained that the cost of keeping up timber fences, would, in thirty-three years, amount to more than the worth of the land, supposing it to be worth $20 an acre. The view he presented was this:—

An inquiry naturally presents itself on this subject:—What is the relative value of a farm fenced with stone, compared with one fenced with dead timber? Take the following data.

From the best accounts I have been able to obtain from others, and from my own experience, it may be fairly stated that one full month of the annual labor of every farm is consumed in the various operations of cutting, mauling, hauling, and putting up fences. This is one-twelfth of the year, or one complete year in twelve, that is devoted exclusively to making and repairing dead fences: and as the expense is annual, it is clear that the condition of such fences is no better at the end of any year than at the beginning. Again—I think it may be fairly stated, that when the materials are in place, the expense of erecting a stone fence does not exceed that of erecting one of rails, including the various operations above-mentioned. The value of the timber, (which is not taken into the account above) and the advantages of having the land cleared of stone, will balance the expense of moving the stone three or four hundred yards. So that on a farm abounding with stone, and where the transportation does not exceed this distance, I think a fence of stone will in the first instance be as cheap as a rail one. Suppose, then, two farms of 500 acres of arable land each, in all other respects equal, except that one is fenced with stone, and the other with dead timber. Each of them employs twelve laborers at $100 a piece per annum. One is at no expense, while he who fences with timber consumes one month in every year, in making and repairing fences. This is an expense of $100, being the labor of one hand during a complete year. At annual compound interest this would amount in less than 33 years, to $10,000, which is the entire price of the land, supposing the farm to be worth $20 per acre. Thus in 33 years, the one farm would be able to buy the other, from the expense saved by the different mode of fencing. It is true there are not many farms capable of being entirely fenced with stone, but there are scarcely any that do not admit of it in some degree, and the advantages would be derived in a similar ratio to any part which could be thus enclosed. P. Minor.

The Lama and Alpaca.—A communication has been received by the Paris Academy of Sciences, from M. Christian Bonafoux, giving an account of the attempt made by order of the King of Holland, to acclimatize the lamas and alpacas of Chili. Four years ago, thirty-four of these animals, males and females, were imported into Holland, and put into the royal park Scheveningen, near the Hague, where they have propagated freely. The climate does them no injury, and they merely seek the shelter provided for them, when there is snow on the ground.

Antidote for Poisoning.—A writer in the London Literary Gazette, speaking of the many deaths from accidental poisoning, remarks:—"I venture to affirm there is scarce even a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable, certain, immediate remedy for such evils; nothing more than a desert spoonful of made mustard, mixed in a tumbler of warm water, and drank immediately. It acts as an instantaneous emetic, is always ready, and may be used with safety in any case where one is required. By making this simple antidote known, you may be the means of saving many a fellow creature from an untimely end."

How to Get Rid of Crows.—A cotemporary says that some cute fellow "down east" has discovered a novel mode of getting rid of the crows. You must take some shelled corn, and run a horse hair through the grain with a needle, and tie a knot in the hair close to the grain, and sow them in corn fields, and the crows will pick up this grain with the hair in it, and it will tickle them, and they will kill themselves a scratching. This is giving them the "Old Scratch" with a vengeance.

This Sowing.—One fact, says the correspondent of the Gardener's Chronicle, is worth at least one thousand speculative opinions. I therefore send you the comparative results of two experiments with five pecks of seed wheat vs. eight pecks of seed wheat. This is the third year of my experiment; and as usual the smaller quanty yields the largest return, besides saving the additional seed. In one case the saving is equal to the rent of the land; the wheat was carted, thrashed, and measured in the presence of myself and the laborers, some of whom had made bets as to the results. The ground was accurately measured. I had several pieces with only one bushel per acre, which certainly were in appearance more productive than the five pecks.

Gates.—Every field on the farm should be entered by a good self-shutting and self-fastening gate. A proper inclination in hanging will secure the former requisite, and a good latch, properly constructed, the latter. Each field should be numbered, and the number painted on the gate-post. Let the farmer who has bars instead of gates make a trial of their comparative convenience, by taking them out and replacing them without stopping, as often as he does in one year on his farm, say about six hundred times, and he cannot fail to be satisfied which is the cheapest for use.—*Thomas.*

Deep and Shallow Planting.—C. L. Shepherd, of Illinois, planted his corn-field shallow, or about an inch deep, except eight rows through the middle, which were planted two or three inches deep. The shallow corn came up first, and kept the lead through the whole season. The difference was discernible as far as the corn could be seen.

Farmers' Clubs.—We understand that an "Agricultural and Mechanical Club" has been formed in the town of Auburn, the object of which is the free discussion of all subjects pertaining to the interests of mechanics and agriculturists. The officers are John Gaylord, President; Wm. Woods, Vice President; C. Ferris, Secretary; Joseph Swift, Treasurer. The association is considered an auxiliary to the Cayuga Co. Agricultural Society.—*Cultivator.*

Premium Crops.—The Ontatio (N. Y.) County Agricultural Society, awarded premiums on crops grown in 1848, as follows: *Wheat*, first premium to John Rankin, 45¼ bushels per acre; second premium, to Jared Wilson, 45 bushels per acre; third premium, 31¼ bushels per acre. *Indian Corn*, first premium to Uri Beach, 103 bushels per acre; second premium to John Rankin, 92 bushels per acre; third premium to E. M. Bradley, 83 bushels per acre. *Barley*, first premium, to E. M. Bradley, 60 bushels per acre; second premium to S. B. Dudley, 48 bushels per acre; third premium to M. Adams, 45 bushels per acre.—*Ib.*

A barometer kept in the same place undergoes variations of altitude, some of which are regular and other irregular.—The former, which depend upon diurnal tides in the atmosphere analogous to tides in the sea, occur about the same time in the day; the greatest depression being commonly about four in the morning and evening, and the greatest elevation about ten in the morning and night. In summer, however, they are an hour or two earlier in the morning and as much later at night.

Large Cow—The Detroit (Mich.) Advertiser, says:—We noticed a cow in front of our office yesterday afternoon, belonging to Mr. Bigley of this city, weighing more than sixteen hundred pounds. This cow was imported by Henry Clay some years since, and is of the fine Durham stock.—She was driven into this city from Calhoun county, in this State.

To Preserve Milk.—If milk be introduced into bottles, then well corked and put into a pan of cold water and gradually raised to the boiling point, and after being allowed to cool, be taken out and put away in a cool place, the milk may be kept perfectly sweet for half a year. Or it may be evaporated to dryness, by a gentle heat, and under constant stirring. A dry mass will thus be obtained which when dissolved in hot water, is said to possess all the qualities of the best milk.

Grain raising in Cuba.—The Philadelphia North American has Havana papers to the 22d of March, in which the utility and necessity of planters devoting their attention to cereal crops, in preference to sugar, is said to be urged and argued with much force and earnestness.

Tools and Implements.—Let every description of tools and implements be examined, have those requiring it repaired, and those not in use carefully put away under cover.—Such attention saves both time and money.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY P. BARRY.

HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

Tree Department.—The earth around newly planted trees, should be kept clean and mellow all summer. *Mulching*, that is covering the earth around the tree as far as the roots extend or farther, with 3 or 4 inches deep of litter or manure, is an excellent practice. It keeps down weeds, and prevents moisture from evaporating, rendering the application of water quite unnecessary. Watering should only be resorted to in cases of extreme necessity, and when once commenced should not be discontinued until rain comes. The surface should never be allowed to bake after watering, as then the water does more harm than good. It is a good time now to rub off useless or misplaced shoots while tender; the use of the knife will not be required on them afterward, and the tree will be all the better for their timely removal, Grafted trees should be examined, and all suckers, or shoots from the stock be removed, as they will interfere with the growth of the graft. So with buds of last season; they must be looked to, and all shoots from the stock kept down.

The thinning of fruit should be attended to.—Very few people think of thinning the fruit on their trees, and the consequence is, many trees are injured, broken down or enfeebled, so as not to recover for years, if ever. On dwarf trees thinning is particularly necessary—some varieties are so prolific as to completely overbear themselves. The better way, in such cases, is to remove the fruit buds; but this not being done, the next best way is to remove the young fruit. This is a hard matter where fruit has been so anxiously looked for, but it is necessary and should be done promptly by all who value the health and longevity of their trees, or who wish, even, to raise large, finely colored and fine flavored fruit.

Birds are very troublesome to the cherry trees in some places. Some people think shooting them the most effectual remedy, but we dislike it very much—better frighten them if you can. A very successful plan went the rounds of the papers some time ago, viz: to hang bits of broken looking glass in the trees, so that they might dangle in the air. The curculio will attack the stone fruits, as usual; the thousand remedies suggested are as familiar to the readers of the Farmer as to us.

Strawberry Beds will require attention. Where the runners are not wanted for planting, they should be cut off and thrown away. The ground around the plants must be kept clean, and when the fruit is swelling, if dry weather prevails, they should be watered liberally. The strawberry very soon suffers from drought, unless in deeply trenched, moist soil. Where the plants are grown in rows, as they always ought to be, some straw or grass might be laid along each side of the row to prevent the moisture of the soil from evaporating.

Raspberry Canes should be kept well tied up.—*Gooseberries* and *Currants* must be looked to, and all superfluous rank shoots from the stem or head be removed, as they will injure the crop of fruit.

All fruit trees suffering from a poor soil, may be greatly benefitted by the application of liquid manure a few times. A few inches of the surface soil may be removed, and when the liquid has been applied, replaced. Dwarf fruit trees, with a heavy crop, would be benefitted by such an application, both tree and fruit.

Flower Department.—Dahlias may be planted out any time, now to the middle of the month. Dry roots that have been started, or young plants in pots, will bloom finely from the latter end of August till frost comes, if planted now. We prefer strong plants in pots to old roots—they are apt to give better flowers. The Dahlia should have a fresh, loamy soil, not too rich; too much manure makes rank plants, imperfect flowers, and coarse, unsound roots, that keep badly over winter. If dry roots are planted the crown, where the eyes start, should be two inches below the surface, and a neat stake four or five inches high should be set with the root, that the plant, as it grows, may be tied to it. When young pot plants are used they should be carefully turned out of the pots, without breaking the ball of earth around them, and placed in a hole prepared for them. A good watering should be given, before the earth is all filled in around, and a stake set. The after culture will consist of keeping clean around the plants, cutting off straggling branches, and keeping the plant neatly tied to the stake, for the winds soon break them.

Annual flower seeds may be sown yet for autumn flowering; and Verbenas, Petunias, monthly Roses, Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, and other plants for masses in lawns or in flower gardens, may be turned out any time. Annuals raised in the border may be transplanted in a moist day. The flower stems of all plants should be kept neatly tied up, and, when done flowering, cut down and cleared away. Walks must be kept clean of weeds, and lawns frequently mowed, rolled and kept in good order. The way to do all these matters at a trifling cost, is to do them in season.

THE SEASON, CROPS, &c.

THE transplanting season was greatly prolonged, in this section, by the coolness of the spring. Until the 15th or 16th of May we had scarcely one day of usual spring warmth—so that we may conclude that nearly all the planting intended to be done has been completed. We think too, that planters will be more successful than usual on account of the cool, moist weather experienced during the season of planting.

We have at the present moment (May 18,) a fine prospect for a fruit crop. Cherries, Peaches and Plums, are loaded with blossoms. Pears and Apples look well and will be open in a day or two. Apricots have set their fruit finely, and will be ready for the curculio in a few days; but he must be watched and kept off if possible.

The small fruits look equally promising. Mr. THOMAS stated in the April number of the Cultivator that, "through a large portion of Western New York, most of the peach crop has been destroyed by the severe cold of the late winter." We have not found this to be the case by any means, as far as we have observed; on the contrary, all looks as well as usual.

Early spring crops will be later than usual. Green peas were in market on the 15th. Asparagus, Rhubarb, Lettuce and Radishes are becoming plenty, but we have seen none of first rate quality.

The flowering season of ornamental trees and plants is later than usual. Few trees are yet in bloom; except the double varieties of fruit trees, such as the double flowering *Peach*, *Almond*, *Cherry*, *Sloe*, &c. These are all beautiful now. The Pyrus Ja-

ponica, and crimson and yellow flowering Currants, are also in bloom, and in a few days we shall have the Lilacs, Viburnums, and a multitude of other pretty shrubs. The Cercis Cananadlusi or "Red Bud" is a beautiful tree, now covered with blossoms of a rich, beautiful purple—and no sign of a leaf yet. When the flowers disappear, then comes the broad, deep, green, luxuriant foliage.

The borders are gay with *Pansies*, red and white *Daisies*, *Primulas*, and some of the dwarf early flowering *Phloxes*—such as *subululata*, *elegans*, *divaricata*, &c. *Hyacinths* are out of bloom. They have had a most disasterous season, cold and frosty, so that they have done little good. *Tulips* are just opening.

THE DEODAR OR INDIAN CEDAR.

This elegant tree has excited more interest, has had more admirers and more planters, than any other introduced within a century. In England, Scotland, and Ireland, and all over the continent, avenues and plantations of it have been formed with astonishing rapidity. Indeed it surprises us that it has been multiplied to such an extent within so short a period. But when the skill, the enthusiasm and wealth of British cultivators and planters are united, they can accomplish results truly wonderful. In this country it is now attracting the attention of all people of taste, and is being as rapidly disseminated as could be expected from its rarity and high price previous to this time. And now that its hardiness is proved satisfactorily, and the price become quite moderate, we have not a doubt but it will find a place among all collections of ornamental trees.

The Deodar or Indian Cedar.

It is described as a tree of the loftiest class, often attaining one hundred and fifty feet in height, and the trunk thirty feet in circumferance. The branches are spreading and pendulous at the ends, giving it a most graceful outline. The leaves are dense and of a bluish dark green, covered with a glaucous bloom. The wood is compact and almost incorruptible. It has been found as fresh as ever, after being upwards of two hundred years in a building in India. There is no doubt but it will yet become a tree of immense value to all civilized nations, in an economical as well as an ornamental point of view. In England, at Liverpool and around London, and in France, we saw fine specimens, some ten feet high,—and we have never seen a tree possessing greater beauty. Last June we turned out a small plant eighteen inches high into our own grounds, and although it had but a slender hold of the earth, and our winter unusually severe, it passed the winter perfectly safe, and is now starting finely; and so has the *Auracaria*—and we hope, next season, we shall be able to say as much for the *Japan Cedar*, (Cryptomeria,) and many other rare evergreen trees.

OUTLINES OF FRUITS.

Mr. Editor:—We have a perfect right to review a reviewer; and to the motion and prayer of your correspondent H. Y., in the March number, on the "*Outlines of Fruit*," I beg to record my vote in the Negative.

Your *Horticultural Department*, of which the outlines of fruit have been a prominent part, is considered by *frui tmen* to be of the first class, and makes the Genesee Farmer second to no paper in the country, not wholly a Horticultural work. You may rest assured that not every well-informed man in the country knows the value of a good apple, pear or peach; and until their value is known and appreciated, you should not attach blame because he takes no interest in, or lacks patience to second an effort on the part of others to improve the fruit of the country.

H. Y. says "—*those unmeaning uniformities. There is no individual one of them but may serve for twenty varieties.*" I have heard ideas from the *same piece*, and place them here as they should stand together. I once had a hand assisting in setting trees, some fifteen or twenty sorts, and each tree was labelled, who remarked, "this is all nonsense, so many kinds of apples; there is but two kinds, one sweet and the other sour." I have heard persons while eating an apple say "what a fine apple this is, how *mealy* and good." Once a person bought two lots of trees, from different venders, and remarked to one of them, "I like the other man's trees much the best, because they had so *few roots*. I could get them in a much *smaller hole*, and set them out *quicker* than yours."

I trust you will consult your own pecuniary interest, as well as the desire of your readers, and not destroy that department of your work by neglecting to publish outlines of fruit. E. C. F. *Seneca Lake Highland Nurseries, Catharine, N. Y.*, 1849.

Our correspondent may be assured we shall not discontinue the outlines. Our engraver being sick and out of town has this month and last deprived us of several cuts for this department.— Ed.

Splendid Testimonial to Marshall P. Wilder.—We notice by the proceedings of the Mass. Hort. Society of May 12th, that a *Massive Silver Pitcher*, highly wrought, and chased with fruits, flowers foliage, &c., has been presented to the Hon. M. P. Wilder, who has presided over that Society for eight years. The pitcher bears the following inscription:—

HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER,
President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, from
A. D. 1841 to 1849.
This Piece of Plate is presented by the Society, as a testimonial of respect and appreciation of his valuable services during the above period.
January, 1849.

No tribute of esteem was ever more richly merited and we are sure the Horticulturists of the country generally who appreciate the labors of such men, will concur in this opinion.

Read to Improve.—Any young farmer who will make it a point to read a little every day, from some approved agricultural book or paper, will have profitable food for reflection as he treads the furrows—and will find his mind rapidly advancing in useful knowledge connected with his profession.

A PLEA FOR THE BIRDS.

BY L. WETHERELL.

AMONG the general laws, made by the last Legislature of Massachusetts, is one "for the better preservation of useful birds."

It is deeply to be regretted, that the Legislature of the State that has done so much for the establishing of humane institutions, should find it necessary, at this period of her history, to make a law against the *inhuman* practice of destroying "*useful birds.*" Would that there might be a similar law enacted by the Legislatures of all the States of this great Republic. This is a comprehensive law; for all birds are "useful birds"—not excepting even the *Crow*, the least beloved, and the most universally persecuted of land birds. It is true that the Crow, in his eager search for the grub and the cut-worm, has learned to pull up, or to dig up corn, in the spring; and in the autumn, from his fondness of it, and as a small remuneration for his labor of destroying myriads of worms, moles, mice, grubs and beetles, during the summer, he picks a little of the cereal which has matured by the joint labor of the crow and other birds, with that of the farmer. How much better policy to plant a little more, or to employ some of the idle boys to guard the cornfields a few days in the spring, than that these birds should be destroyed by these cruel boys, for mere amusement, or for any other purpose.

What considerate father or guardian can equip his boy with a musket to go abroad into the fields, orchards, hedges and woods to shoot birds! They go out some of them, it is true, professedly for the purpose of shooting what are called, "noxious birds." But they return and exhibit as the fruits of their success not unfrequently a collection of robins, orioles, warblers, &c., &c., which, as it would seem, none but the most heartless barbarian could be depraved and wanton enough to destroy, and yet this is styled amusement. It can be amusement it would seem to none but the grossly ignorant, or to such as are totally destitute of humanity.

The crow, the black bird tribe, the thrasher, the towhe bunting, named *pee-wink*, ground robin, tshewink, and the blue-jay, are charged with making depredations upon the corn fields. It is true that some of them must plead guilty to the charge. After the crow, the starling, or red-winged black bird, as he is better known among the farmers, has the reputation of being a great corn thief. He learned the art of pulling up corn in the same way that the crow did, [illegible], in his diligent search of grubs. Wilson, the celebrated Ornithologist, makes the computation that each red winged black bird devours, on an average, fifty grubs a day: so that a single pair, in four months, will consume more than twelve thousand of these destructive worms. Then think of the millions of these birds thus employed over the New England, Middle and Western States during the spring and summer, and that they not only destroy an incalculable number of these grubs, but what is still worthy of no small consideration, prevent their increase.

The farmer, the gardener, and the fruit culturist have a thousand times more to fear from the 600,000 species of insects, than from two or three of the 6,000 species of birds. Great numbers of these species feed almost exclusively upon insects. The cedar bird, named also the cherry bird, *so persecuted* by the gardener, because the poor harmless wanderer picks a few cherries from the trees which his diligence and labor have ridden in part from the deadly insects which would otherwise soon destroy both fruit and trees, is, notwithstanding, the gardener's co-laborer and friend.

Are fruit growers generally aware that this bird is the most efficient agent they have in destroying the canker-worm which attacks the apple tree and the elm; and also the slug, which infests fruit and ornamental trees? If they are, why then wage a war of extermination against them? A pair of cherry birds will destroy more insects during the season than two men employed for this purpose—whose efforts, though less successful, would cost the employer two dollars a day—while the birds for a remuneration pick a few cherries—*few*, indeed, compared with the quantity that would be consumed by these two men, whose employment might be the same for the season as that of the birds whose labor is gratuitous.

If then, the crows, the starlings, and the cherry birds, the first tribe, for whose destruction bounties or rewards have not been unfrequently offered by both States and private citizens, be such faithful and successful destroyers of vermin, it would seem to be a far more reasonable, and consequently a much easier and better policy, that, a severe penalty should be imposed on all persons who shall be found guilty of destroying the crows; and so of the other birds here named as well as of the many which are generally regarded as harmless, though far less the coadjutors of the tillers of the soil, than these persecuted tribes. Are there not, then, good and substantial reasons why there should be legislation for the preservation of useful birds, so long as man finds pleasure and amusement in their destruction. It would be about as wise a policy for manufacturers and merchants to pray that it might not rain again because some one or more of their number had suffered a little, or much by the flood produced by the storm, as it would be, or is, for the farmer to seek to destroy the birds, because they occasionally pick a cherry, or destroy a little corn—for it matter would little to man whether he had rain or sunshine, were it not for the birds which keep the insects in check, which would otherwise so greatly multiply as to devour every green thing upon the face of the whole earth.

Before dismissing the subject, there is one other consideration that should be mentioned as a plea for the preservation of the birds. And that is, that they do so much by their presence, and by their melodious and cheerful songs to animate the otherwise dull and lifeless scenery of earth. The voice of spring seems to be heralded forth in the notes of these sweet songsters who chase away old Boreas in his, at times, rather reluctant retreat toward his home, the arctic region. What farmer's toil is not rendered more cheerful and light by seeing and hearing the brilliantly plumaged singing birds. The Thresher, sometimes called the Planting bird, sits perched upon the top of some high tree near by, pouring out as it would seem his very soul in a full, flowing, sweet and eloquent strain, as much superior to the notes of the Canary as is his position to that of being made a prisoner with the latter. So of the warblers, the oriole, the robin, and the wood thrush, whose sweet and silvery notes fill the air.

Let, then, the injunction, of "Live and let live," include birds which constitute so charming a link in that wonderful chain of animated being. Then shall this poor plea for the "birds" be fully realized.

SILK.—The quantity of silk used in England alone, amounts each year to more than four millions of pounds in weight!—for the production of which myriads upon myriads of insects are required. Fourteen thousand millions of animated creatures annually live and die to supply this corner of the world with an article of luxury. If astonishment be excited at this fact, let us extend our view to China and survey the dense population of that widely spread region, whose inhabitants, from the Emperor on his throne to the peasant in his lonely hut, are indebted for their clothing to the labors of the Silk Worm. It is truly remarked by Scott's excellent paper, "that imagination fatigued with the flight, is lost and bewildered in contemplating the countless numbers which every successive year spin their slender threads for the service of man."

THE JAPAN CEDAR.

While in England we were delighted with this tree, wherever we saw it—in the open ground or in the house. We think it unquestionably the most graceful and elegant evergreen tree of the immense number now cultivated in Europe. It has proved perfectly hardy in England, and its growth is exceedingly rapid, equaling the Norway Spruce. We saw an elegant specimen in the Chiswick garden, nine feet high, that had made four feet growth last season.

The introduction of this tree is quite recent—the first seeds having been received from Mr. Fortune, in 1844. He collected them in Shangai, north of China, where it attains the height of one hundred feet. We trust it may prove hardy here, and have but little doubt it will. The accompanying cut, and following remarks, we take from the April number of the Horticulturist:

"The English periodicals abound with notices of this tree, which, along with the *Deodara*, or Indian Cedar, is decidedly the rage in that evergreen loving country.

"The Japan Cedar, *Cryptomeria japonica*, which is nearly allied to the Cypress, is one of the many treasures brought home by Mr. Fortune, the Chinese traveller, to the London Horticultural Society. As it grows in the north of China, about Shangai, where the thermometer sinks nearly to zero, and forms large forests on the mountains of Japan, at the height of more than a thousand feet, it follows that it is a hardy evergreen in all temperate climates.

"The English accounts of this tree state, that for beauty and rapidity of growth, it has no rivals among hardy evergreen trees. In the garden of the London Horticultural Society, young trees have grown *four feet* in a single season. It is described by some of its admirers as the "Queen of Evergreen Trees." Its peculiar beauty is in the *graceful droop* of its branches. It is a great favorite in China for *avenues*, growing up 100 feet high, with a remarkably straight stem, and dense and handsome foliage. The wood is said to be very hard, and elastic, and "withstands the most terrific winds or monsoons which sometimes devastate that country. It is employed in China for the high poles, which are everywhere placed at the dwellings of mandarins, to denote their rank, where it lasts for ages."

"The Japan Cedar is said to be as hardy in England as the Deodar Cedar. As the latter tree, even in young specimens, has, in this country, withstood without injury, a winter temperature of 6° below the zero of Fahrenheit, we may safely say that the Japan Cedar, or Cryptomeria, will endure the winters of the middle states, and possibly those of the eastern states, in proper situations, i. e. those sheltered from sudden thawings in winter.

"The soil considered most favorable to the growth of this tree, is a sandy loam, mixed with some peat or leaf mould. Those inclined to plant it where there is doubt of its standing the winter, will take care that the subsoil is *well drained* when preparing to plant it.

"This tree is, of course, yet very scarce in this country. Plants about a foot high may, however, be obtained of Buist, Parsons, and other leading nurserymen. Ellwanger & Barry have also, we notice, imported a few for sale, and for trial, in the interior of this State. Every amateur will be glad to make trial of a tree that promises to add so much to the beauty of our lawns and pleasure grounds; and we hope, in another season, the Japan Cedar, if found quite hardy, will be imported, so as to be afforded at a moderate price in our nurseries."

The new Japan Cedar, from a tree six feet high,

Honey Locust for Hedges.—(To A. Eaton, of Benton Centre, N. Y.) Seeds of the Honey Locust may be obtained at any of the seed stores in this city, if applied for in the fall. They may be sown in the spring, as soon as the ground is dry and warm enough to receive seeds, but should be soaked a few hours in warm water. In one year the plants will be fit for hedge rows. It grows very rapidly, and makes a strong and beautiful hedge. We know of no other deciduous plant that will make a thorough hedge fence in so short a time. The objections to it are that it grows too large, but by proper care in cutting, it will endure a very long time.

Chemistry is the key which unlocks the great laboratory of nature, and shows us how she performs her complicated processes, and produces all her wonderful phenomena.

Agricultural Societies.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

JUDGES ON THE PREMIUM LIST.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of this Society, held in Syracuse on the 10th of May, the following Judges were appointed for the Annual Show,—to be held in that city on the 11th, 12th and 13th days of September next:—

ON CATTLE.—*Short Horns*—Charles Calvert, Riversdale, Md.; R. N. Watts, Grantham, Canada East; Henry Parsons, Guelph, C. W.

Devons.—Richard Gapper, Thornhill, C. W.; John W. Proctor, Danvers, Mass.; Henry Capron, Riversdale, Md.

Hereford and Ayrshires.—M. J. Hayes, Montreal, C. E.; Ira S. Hitchcock, Oneida Castle; Edward S. Massey, Watertown.

Natives and Cross.—James Rees, Utica; Lewis Juliand, Greene; Chauncey W. Beckwith, Cedarville.

Working Oxen.—Jona. Blagden, Washington, D. C.; Israel Bois, Homer; Gideon Ramsdall, Perrinton, Mon. Co.

Three Year Old Steers.—Isaac Putnam, Danvers, Mass., J. C. Collins, West Turin; Calvin Cole, Oxford.

Two and One Year Old.—Ledyard Linklean, Cazenovia; S. W. Holmes, Chautauque; Wm. Church, Coventry.

Fat Cattle.—Aaron Clement, Philadelphin; Thomas F. Devoe, Jefferson Market, N. Y.; Stephen H. Biddlecome, Brighton, Mass.

FAT SHEEP.—Clement Leach Eaton; Job Alberger, Buffalo; Robert Fowler, Batavia.

MILCH COWS.—John W. Lincoln, Worcester, Mass.; Arden Woodruff, Strykerville; Alonzo L. Fish, Cedarville.

HORSES—*All Work.*—Hon. Adam Ferguson, Waterdown, C. W.; Ela Merriam, Leyden; Henry Ehle, Chittenango.

Draught.—Jesse C. Dann, Sackets Harbor; Stewart Austin, Coxsackie; N. Davis, Toronto, C. W.

Blood Horses.—Francis J. Hayes, Cote St. Luke, near Montreal, C. E.; John D. Van Matter, Freehold, New Jersey; John C. Stoothoff, Jamaica, Queens co.

Three years old.—Theodore S. Faxton, Utica; John B. Wheeler, Burlington, Vt.; Henry C. Miller, Hudson.

Two and one year old.—Elins Cost, Phelps; Thomas Willis, Erie, Penn.; Abraham Per Lee, Norwich.

Matched Horses.—James D. Wasson, Albany; Harvey W. Vail, Islip; Henry Delamater, Rhinebeck.

Geldings.—T. J. Marvin, Saratoga Springs; Edward Long, Cambridge; Roswell Reed, Coxsackie.

SHEEP.—*Long Wooled*—P. Reybold, Jr., Delaware City, Del.; George Miller, Markham, C. W.; Lewis G. Morris, Morrissiana.

Middle Wooled.—Isaac Dillon, Zanesville, Ohio; S. Wait, Montgomery; Ed. Halleck, Milton.

Merinos.—J. G. Strein, Washington, Penn.; J. F. Gilkey, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Samuel Whitman, Hartford, Ct.; E. C. Russell, Cortland, Ohio; R. C. Otis, Southport, Wisconsin.

Saxons.—John A. Taintor, Hartford, Conn.; Roswell Carter, Chicago, Ill.; Robert R. Reed, Washington, Penn.; M. Hilldebrand, Massilon, Ohio; Robert Colt, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

SWINE.—Myron Adams, Bloomfield; John H. Robinson, Brighton, Monroe Co.; James M. Strever, Taghkanic.

POULTRY.—J. D. G. Nelson, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Lewis Eaton, Buffalo; T. C. Abrams, West Troy.

PLOWS.—A. Van Bergen, Coxsackie; John Brawley, Erie, Penn.; John Stanton Gould, Hudson.

PLOWING.—Robert Campbell, Pittsfield, Mass.; Hugh Brodel, Cote St. Peire, C. E.; Wm. Miller, Pickering, C. W.; Horace Hawks, Georgetown; John Mallory, Benton.

FARM IMPLEMENTS—*No.* 1.—Amos Briggs, Schagticoke; Talmadge Delafield, Oakland; Wm. Brownell, Herkimer.

No. 2.—A. Hyde Cole, Albion; Alfred Fitch, Riga; G. W. Buck, Chemung.

No. 3.—J. A. Wight, Chicago, Ill.; Geo. Buckland, Toronto, C. W.; Charless Lee, Penn Yan.

BUTTER.—R. Coleman, Astor House, N. Y.; Joseph Cary, Albany; E. R. Evans, Marcy.

CHEESE.—Harrison Blodgett, Denmark; Thomas Burch, Little Falls; S. D. Moody, Canton.

SUGAR.—Joel Woodworth, Watertown; Horace Davenport, Denmark; Wm. E. White, Walton.

HONEY AND BEE HIVES.—Wm. Howard, Buffalo; Ezekiel Van Dezer Western; Roswell Hinman, Syracuse.

SILK AND SILK GOODS.—Geo Brayton, Western; John S. Walsh, Albany; H. B. Whipple, Adams.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES—*No.* 1.—J. W. Brewster, Erie, Penn.; Geo. J. J. Barber, Homer; Curtis Mozes, Marcellus.

No. 2.—E. S. Salisbury, Belleville; J. J. Speed, Caroline, Horace Moss, New Berlin.

No. 3.—E. Risley, Fredonia; Amos Jones, Hopewell; John J. Brinkerhoff, Owasco.

MANUFACTURES.—O. Hungerford, Watertown; Ambrose Wager, Rhinebeck; Wm. Kidd, Rochester.

SHELL AND WAX WORK.—Mrs. E. T. Martin, Willow Brook; Mrs. Eli Burchard, Vernon; Mrs. Le Roy Mowry, Greenwich; Mrs. Harvey Baldwin, Syracuse; Mrs. E. W. Leavenworth, do.; L. W. Hall, Sec'y, do.

FLOWERS.—A. Thompson, M. D. Aurora; E. S. Brayton, Utica; J. M. Lovett, Bethlehem.

FRUITS—*Apples and Pears.*—F. R. Elliot, Cleveland, O.; J. C. Holmes, Detroit, Mich.; Chas. Downing, Newburgh.

Peaches, Apricots and Nectarines.—James Dougal, Amherstburgh, C. W.; Henry H. Coit, Euclid, Ohio; J. W. Knevels, Fishkill.

Quinces, Grapes, Melons, &c.—Thos. Allen, St. Louis, Mo.; Lawrence Young, Louisville, Ky.; H. Snyder, Kinderhook.

FOREIGN FRUIT.—David Thomas, Aurora; B. V. French, Braintree, Mass.; P. Barry, Rochester.

VEGETABLES.—James Woodruff, Detroit, Mich.; Robert Harper, Albany; H. C. Tuthill, Kellogsville.

ANIMAL PAINTINGS, PAINTINGS AND DAGUERREOTYPES.—T. R. Walker, Utica; E. P. Prentice, Albany; A. Stevens, New York.

STOVES.—C. C. Dennis, Auburn; W. Buell, Rochester, M. D. Burnett, Syracuse.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.—Joseph Dobbin, Baltimore, Md.; T. D. Burrell, Geneva; Wm. Evans, Montreal, C. E.

DISCRETIONARY—*No.* 1.—L. B. Langworthy, Greece; M. L. Dunlap, Dunlap's Prairie, Ill.; A. G. Carl, Jericho.

No. 2.—Henry Fitzhugh, Oswego; J. W. Wheeler, Hyde Park; Robert King, West Farms.

No. 3.—Tracy Pardee, Oakfield; A. Z. McCarty, Pulaski; W. Chester, Erie, Penn.

No. 4.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Geo. Dutton, Utica; Chas. Wilson, Rochester, Geo. Denton, Buffalo.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND WOOL.—Jacob G. Markell, Waterloo; Moses Eames, Rutland; Augustus Sanford, Norwich.

FOREIGN STOCK.—*Cattle.*—Charles D. Calvert, Riversdale, Md.; Richard Gapper, Thornhill, C. W.; M. J. Hayes, Montreal, C. E.

Horses.—Hon. Adam Ferguson, Waterdown, C. W.; Jesse C. Dann, Sackett's Harbor; F. J. Hayes, Montreal, C. E.

Sheep.—Sanford Howard, Albany; H. Blanchard, Kinderhook; S. H. Church, Vernon Center.

PREMIUMS OPEN TO ALL.—*Cattle.*—Charles B. Calvert, Riversdale, Md.; Richard Gapper, Thornhill, C. W.; M. J. Hayes, Montreal, C. E.

Horses.—Hon. Adam Ferguson, Waterdown, C. W.; J. C. Dann, Sackett's Harbor; F. J. Hayes, Montreal, C. E.

Sheep.—J. P. Beekman, Kinderhook; Sanford Howard, Albany; S. H. Church, Vernon Center.

COMMITTEE RECEPTION OF GUESTS OF SOCIETY.—James S. Wadsworth, Geneseo; Col. Edward Kirby, Brownsville; Lewis F. Allen, Black Rock.

TRANSPORTATION OF ARTICLES OVER RAILROAD.—Albany, E. Foster, jr., Rail-road office; Troy and Whitehall, L. R. Sargent, Troy; Schenectday, G. W. Young, Superintendent U. & S. Rail-road; Utica, T. M. Francis, Rail-road office; Syracuse, J. B. Burnet, P. N. Rust; Auburn, J. B. Dill; Geneva, John Fargo; Rochester, Joseph Alleyn; Batavia, M. Beach; Attica and Buffalo, Wm. Wallace, Superintendent Rail-road; Oswego, Wm. D. Stevens.

B. P. JOHNSON, *Secretary.*

FAIRS OF COUNTY AG. SOCIETIES.—The Fair of the Monroe Co. Ag. Society is to be held in this city, on the 26th and 27th of September.—Saratoga Co., the 11th and 12th Sept. Hon. Samuel Cheever to deliver the annual address.—Herkimer Co., the 6th and 7th of Sept.—Rensselaer Co., at Troy, on the 25th, 26th and 27th of Sept.—Essex Co., at Keeseville, 18th and 19th of Sept.—Onondaga Co., at Syracuse, 3d, 4th and 5th of October—Litchfield Co., (Ct.,) at Litchfield, 26th Sept.—Windsor Co., (Vt.,) at Windsor, on the 4th and 5th of October.

KINDERHOOK WOOL DEPOT.—The attention of wool growers and manufacturers is directed to the advertisement of H. BLANCHARD & Co.. The business has been conducted by Mr. B. for several years, and constantly increased in public favor.

SHORT HORN CATTLE.—It will be observed, by reference to an advertisement in this number, that Mr. VAIL, of Troy, will offer a portion of his excellent herd of Short Horns, at public auction, on the 13th of the present month. No better stock of this breed can be found in the country.

HORSE POWERS, THRASHERS, &c.—We would refer those of our readers wishing machines of this kind, to the several Advertisements of Palmyra, Albany and Rochester manufacturers.

AGENTS entitled to the Premiums mentioned in our May number, are requested to select the books or implements desired, and advise us how and where to forward.

Rare Evergreen Trees.

WE have fine plants, from one to two feet high, of the following in pots suitable for transmission to any part of the country at any moment. The plants are in a vigorous growing state, and may be turned out into the open ground, without the least check to their growth.

Cedar of Lebanon. [Cedrus Libani.]
Indian Cedar. [Cedrus Deodara.]
Japan Cedar. [Cryptomeria japonica.]
Chili Pine. [Auracaria imbricata.]
Rhotan or Lofty Pine. [Pinus excelsa.]
Cembran Pine. [Pinus cembra.]
*Long Leaved Indian Pine. [Pinus langifolia.]
Dwarf or Mountain Pine. [Pinus pumilio.]
Remarkable Pine, [Pinus insignis.]
Himalayan Spruce Fir. [Abies morinda.]
Douglass' Spruce Fir. [Abies Douglassi.]
Cephalonian Silver Fir. [Picea Cephalonica]
Webb's Silver Fir. [Picea Webbiana.] Finsapo Silver Fir. or Mount Atlas Cedar. [Picea pinsapo.] *Chinese Juniper. [Juniperus sivensis.] * Evergreen Cypress. [Cupressus sempervirens.] *Evergreen Weeping Cupress, (Cypressus pendula.)

(* These we presume will not endure our winters in the open air, without protection.)

☞ Plants of the above will be forwarded to any part of the country. Priced lists furnished.

ELLWANGER & BARRY.

Rochester, June 1, 1849.

Palmer's Wheat Drill.

THE subscribers have made an arrangement with Mr. Palmer to manufacture for the coming season five hundred of his new Wheat Drill, to be be sold in Western New-York. They are now receiving orders for them, and relying upon heavy sales, have determined to sell them at a SMALL PROFIT—at least twenty-five dollars less than any other drill capable of performing as much. The Drills are constructed under the immediate direction of the inventor, and *Warranted*.

An agricultural implement as important as this should be afforded at a rate that places it within the reach of every farmer. To accomplish this Mr. Palmer has spared no pains to become acquainted with all the Drills in use by consulting both English and American Agricultural works, and by procuring copies of inventor's claims, issued or pending in the Patent Office. He has used different kinds of drills for the past years, and has learned by practice the wants of the farmer. After repeated efforts and expensive experiments he has produced a simple, substantial Drill, which by way of eminence he calls a "WHEAT DRILL." It is vastly superior to the costly and complicated machines heretofore in use. This is the third Drill he has invented, and he has now brought it to that state of perfection beyond which it cannot be carried. It is the Ne Plus Ultra of Drills, combining all the advantages of every other, and free from their imperfections.

We challenge the world to produce a Drill equal to this in durability, operation or price!! ☞ All orders should be sent in or delivered to one of our agents as early as July to secure attention.

J. A. HOLMES & CO.

Brockport, March 15, 1849.

An Elegant Country Residence and Farm for Sale.

CONTAINING one hundred and seventy-five acres of first rate land, situated on the west shore of Cayuga Lake, two miles south of Cayuga bridge, in the town of Seneca Falls, Seneca county. There is a large brick mansion with a two story kitchen adjoining, with wash and wood house attached; out-buildings, barn, shed and carriage house; a lawn and garden in front, enclosed with a handsome fence; apple and peach orchards, with a number of cherry, plum and pear trees. The stock, crops in ground, and farming utensils, &c., will be sold with the farm. Possession given immediately. For further information, price and terms of payment, application can be made to the subscriber, on the premises, or by letter addressed to him, Oakwood Farm, near Cayuga Bridge; or to D. D. T. MOORE, at the office of the Genesee Farmer, Rochester

[5tf] JOHN OGDEN DAY.

Kinderhook Wool Depot.

THE success of this enterprize, and the steady increase of business during the past four years, has induced the subscriber to associate with him Mr. THOMAS M. BURT, as a partner in the business. The integrity and correct business habits of this gentleman are well known to many prominent men throughout the State; and for more particular information, reference may be made to R. H. KING, Esq., or to JOHN T. NORTON, Esq., of Albany.

With increased facilities for extending their business, the enterprize will be conducted on the same principles as heretofore:

1. The FLEECES will be thrown into SORTS according to STYLES and quality. 2. A discrimination will be made between wool in good or bad condition. 3. All who desire it can have their clips kept separate. 4. Sales will be made invariably for Cash. 5. The charges will be, for receiving, sorting and selling, one cent per pound, and the insurance, which will be twenty-five cents on $100 for a term of three months. 6. Liberal advances in Cash made on the usual terms.

Wool forwarded from the West and North should be marked H. B. & Co., Kinderhook, N. Y., with the initials of the owners name on each sack, and shipped to East Albany.

H. BLANCHARD.

Kinderhook, N. Y., May 18, 1849.

After the 1st of June the business will be conducted under the name and firm of H. BLANCHARD & Co. Reference can be had to

J. P. Beekman,	Kinderhook, N.Y.	C. W. Richmond,	Aurora, N.Y
B. P. Johnson,	Albany,	Nath'l. Sawyer,	Cincinnati, O.
L. A. Morrell,	Lake Ridge,	Wellman & Co.	Massillon, O.
D. S. Curtis,	Canaan,	Freeland, Stuart & Co.,	New York City.
C. W. Hull,	New Lebanon,		
J. Murdock,	Wheatland,	R. Carter,	Chicago, Illinois.

J. W. Sherman's First Premium Grain Drill and Cultivator and Broadcast Seed Sower.

COMBINING three of the most useful farm implements. Superior to any other grain and seed planter for all kinds of grain or seeds; also a superior corn planter. It will sow broadcast, or in drills or hills, and cover grain, and sow plaster, ashes and all fine manure, broad-cast—or will drill it in the rows in such quantities as desired. As a Field Cultivator it works well and is believed to be superior to any other, on all kinds of ground. It sows or plants from the smallest to the largest grain and seeds, accurately. It is the most easily managed; all the tubes can be raised or lowered, or either of them, without stopping the team. Any person capable of managing a team can use this machine and alter it from one quantity to another in one minute. It is durable, permanently constructed, and not liable to get out of order. We do not boast of inventing three drills. We happened to get a good machine the first time, which is more than can be said (truthfully) of some that have invented more, who boast of their worthless articles. We cannot tell of getting 500 made this season for Western New York; it takes time to make a good article. But we will *try* to fill all orders from Western New York and other sections, and warrant our drill the best in use.

We do not tell of selling $25 cheaper than others, for we think we can sell all we can make at a fair price, and we believe our farmers are willing to pay such a price for a good article. We promise to sell as cheap as any other that has a reliable machine, that does the work up right. All we ask of those wishing Planters is to examine for themselves. We are also ready to meet any inventor of Drills on the soil. Boasting on paper is one thing; demonstration on the soil another. All we ask is a trial.

To any one wishing further information we will take pleasure in sending a descriptive sheet. We would conclude by just stating that our machine received two first premiums last fall, at the State Fair at Buffalo, on an imperfect machine, not finished. We subjoin the certificate the Committee kindly gave us:

"We the Committee on Farming Implements, No. 1, having J. W. SHERMAN'S Field Drill and Cultivator under consideration, consider it the best implement of the class that has been presented, and have returned it as being entitled to the highest Premium.

Buffalo, Sept. 7, 1848. A. OSBORN, *Ch'n.*

I have received the Premium in three Diplomas

All communications should be sent to me at this place and will be promptly answered and attended to.

We shall want a number of agents to sell machines and rights to commence soon. J. W. SHERMAN.

Ontario, Wayne Co., N. Y., April 15, 1849. [5-tf]

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store at Buffalo.

AT the request of numerous friends, we have opened an Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, and have made such arrangements as will enable us to keep on hand a large and full assortment of implements of any useful kind.

We have also arrangements for Trees and Seeds equal to any other establishment in the Union. Orders and patronage solicited. Manufacturers are requested to send us samples of their implements and machines.

T. C. PETERS & BRO.,
Corner Washington and Exchange-sts.

Buffalo, Jan. 1, 1848. [1-5t]

Nursery to Let or for Sale.

THE Subscriber has a Nursery 1½ miles from the Erie Rail Road Depot, from the Chemung Canal on a Plank Road running into Pennsylvania. I propose to lease it, for a term of years, or sell it, or take a partner and carry it on.

Elmyra, N. Y., 1849. DYAR FOOTE.

Important to Farmers and Thrashers.

THE Subscribers ask leave to apprise the Public of a new Machine Shop be ng opened by them in *Palmyra, Wayne Co., N. Y.*, for the purpose of building *Jessup's New and Improved Thrashing and Separating Machine.* Said Machine having been thoroughly tested during the past season by competent and experienced thrashers, is pronounced by them to be superior to any machine of the kind in use. Its great advantages over others consists in the construction of the cylinders for carrying forward the straw, not liable to be entangled thereby; it operates from one to two horse power easier, a d will thrash and clean more grain with less waste, and do it better, than any other machine now used. Not wishing to boast for ourselves, we take the liberty to publish a *few* of the *many recommendations from others in its favor:*

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Arcadia, August 21st, 1848.

Having used Jessup's Patent Thrashing and Cleaning Machine for the two last and present seasons, I cheerfully recommend them to the use of public as being the best machine of the kind in use. Almost any desirable quantity of grain can be thrashed in a given time, with less power applied than to any other machine of similar construction now in use. This machine is peculiarly adapted for thrashing and cleaning the different kinds of grain without waste, even when the straw is damp. During the time I have used said machine, I have thrashed some fifteen or twenty thousand bushels, and given entire satisfaction

PETER VANDEWATER.

We the undersigned, being acquainted with Peter Vandewater, and having employed him to thrash our crops the present season, do cheerfully concur in his recommendation of Jessup's Patent Thrashing Machine, and believe it to be the best machine of the kind now in use. *Arcadia, August* 21, 1848.

Benj. Bailey,	David Jewell.	Silas Peirson.
Samuel Pierson,	Artemas Hyde,	Samuel B. Reaves,
Charles Hudson,	Bailey Foster,	Hiram Soverhill.

We the undersigned, farmers of Phelps and Arcadia, certify that we have had our thrashing done the past season with Jessup's improved Machine, and for doing business in a workmanlike manner we think it surpasses any machine now in use; we therefore recommend to those wishing to purchase, to examine this machine before purchasing elsewhere. In our opinion this machine runs one or two horses easier than any other separator now in use.

S. G. Averill,	John Drake,	Jesse Richards,
Wm. M. Butler,	M. A. Burly,	V. R. W. Horton,
J. M. Horton,	M. Ward.	S. Ward.
H. D. Williams,	R. Williams,	J. J. Simons,
C. H. Wirts,	John Wirts,	Moses Ray.

Said Machines are built under the supervison of Mr. JESSUP, the Patentee and inventor—and will be furnished on reasonable terms.

We have also thoroughly tested a *New Horse Power*, which we unhesitatingly offer for sale in the fullest confidence of its being as good, if not better, than any other in use.

We also manufacture Straw Carriers, Straw Cutters, Clover Machines, Corn Shellers, and other agricultural implements.

All orders at the shop, or by mail, will receive prompt attention.

FOSTER, JESSUP, & Co.

Palmyra, N. Y., June 1, 1849. [6-1t*]

The Celebrated Horse Morgan Eagle!

THIS truly celebrated Horse will stand for Mares this season, commencing April 30th, at A. S. Davis', in East Rush, on Mondays and Tuesdays; at Sherwood's Tavern in Pittsford, on Wednesdays; at Peter Culver's, in Mendon, on Thursdays; and at Richard Peck's, two miles east of Lima village, on Fridays and Saturdays.

MORGAN EAGLE was purchased in the fall of '47, in Tunbridge, Vt., by J. Henderson, at a great price, for the express purpose of improving the stock of Horses of this country. He is about 16 hands high and well proportioned; is a bright bay, and for symmetry and action cannot be surpassed.

Morgan Eagle and the celebrated trotting Mare Lady Sutton, of New York, were sired by Old Morgan Eagle, of Vermont.

PREMIUM!

We will award a premium of $25 for the best Colt sired by Morgan Eagle this season. Competitors for the premium must exhibit their Colts on the 2d Tuesday of October, 1850, at East Rush. Judges to be selected by owners of the Colts.

HENDERSON & AUSTIN.

Honeoye Falls, April 23d, 1849 [42m]

Rochester Novelty Works.

WE are manufacturing a great variety of SHELF HARDWARE and heavy goods in this line, which we keep constantly on hand, all warranted, which we will sell to dealers lower than they can buy them in New York. We will also make to order any description of CASTINGS, small or large, for Agricultural Machinery, patent articles, &c., of brass or iron. We are prepared to anneal small work so that it can be finished or drilled. Our castings are very superior in style and finish, almost as smooth as if polished. All orders properly attended to, and patterns furnished if required. SMITH, BADGER & CO.,

Office and Depot No. 3 Buffalo-st.

Rochester, Monroe Co., N. Y., April 1, 1849. [4-3t]

Hathaway's Patent Huller and Cleaner,

FOR Cleaning all Kinds of Grain, Clover and other Seeds. Patented July 5, 1848. These Machines embrace most essential improvements and have been thoroughly tested by many intelligent wealthy farmers in different parts of the State, who speak of their operation in the hi hest terms of praise, and express their entire satisfaction with them.

Hathaway's Huller and Cleaner is warranted to Thresh and clean Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Peas, Beans and Buckwheat without injuring the berry. It will also thresh and clean from the straw fit for use or market two bushels of CLOVER SEED per hour, on an average, without rotting the clover straw. Timothy, Mustard, and other small seeds can be cleaned with it, with unprecedented speed and celerity.

These machines will make a better and faster separation than any others now in use, and a saving of more than 150 per cent. in the expense of cleaning clover seed and in the saving of the seed compared with any other.

They are cheap in price—simple in construction—durable in materials—easily kept in order—handled or removed. There is nothing now in use resembling, or that can compete with them.

They can also be used as Fanning Mills, by hand power, in a barn or elsewhere.

Refer to the gentlemen whose names are attached to the following certificates. Many others might be added if deemed necessary; but those named have the machines in use and know what they recommend.

CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify that I have used one of Hathaway's machines for three years past, and have thrashed and cleaned from three to four hundred bushels of wheat per day and have no hesitancy in saying that they will thrash and clean from three to four bushels of clover seed per hour. I have thrashed and cleaned eighteen bushels in five hours. I confidently recommend them to my fellow agriculturists.

Rock Stream, March 1, 1849. HORACE HENDERSON, J. P.

Mr. B. G. H. Hathaway—Dear Sir: The machine I purchased of you in November last, operates to my entire satisfaction. I have thrashed and cleaned from the straw twenty-five bushels of clover seed in a day; and from the chaff, five bushels per hour—also, from the straw, three bushels per hour. In thrashing and cleaning of grain, it works admirably.

Canandaigua, March 7, 1849. REUBEN J. SUTHERLAND.

Mr. Hathaway—Dear Sir: The machine I purchased of you, in December last, operates as you recommended; I have thrashed and cleaned from the straw, from fifteen to eighteen bushels of clover seed per day on an average; also, in thrashing and cleaning of grain, it gives good satisfaction. SOLOMON ERNST.

Lockport, Feb. 18, 1849.

Applications for the right to coustruct and vend these machines in any part of the United States, as well as all inquiries and applications for machines will be attended to as promptly as possible. B. G. H. HATHAWAY.

Rock Stream, Yates county, N. Y., April 18, 1849.

Monroe Nursery, on the Ridge Road.

THE contract between the subscriber and Naaman Goodsell, for the cultivation and management of the Monroe Nursery being now rescinded, and the relation growing out of it dissolved, the undersigned is now prepared to execute orders for trees, shrubbery, &c.

The undersigned is determined by his industry and attention to business, and by the care he shall use in cultivating the different varieties of fruits, to merit the confidence of his friends and the public.

The Monroe Nursery has been favorably known for a great many years, and has been in the possession of the subscriber for the last five years, during which time he has been to an enormous expense in refitting and restocking the premises with all the most desirable and modern variety of fruits. He solicits a share of the public patronage. CHARLES POWIS, Proprietor.

Greece, April 5th, 1849. [5-tf]

Seeds and Implements.

GENESEE SEED STORE AND AG. WAREHOUSE—Irving Hall, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Buffalo-st.—Having purchased the Agricultural and Seed department of Messrs. Nott, Elliott & Fitch, we intend going more extensively into all the branches of our business. We shall keep constantly for sale, all kinds of Imported and American Field and Garden Seeds, and a large assortment of the most approved Implements and Machines used by the Gardener and Farmer. We manufacture Pennock's Wheat Drill, (the most perfect and substantial Drill in use,) the celebrated Massachusetts Eagle C Plow, Drags, Cultivators, &c., &c., all of the most approved patterns and construction, and keep a full supply of all the Boston and Worcester Plows, Sub-soil, Delano's, Burrall's Shell Wheel, Anthony's Patent Index, &c., &c.

In addition to our stock of implements, &c., we think we can say with perfect confidence, we have one of the largest, most carefully grown and best selected stock of FIELD, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS in the country, including several kinds imported from Europe. Farmers, Gardeners and Dealers would consult their interest, and perhaps insure good crops, by calling at our establishment. RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

Rochester, May 1, 1849.

Short-Horns at Auction.

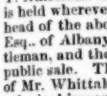
THE subscriber being about disposing of 50 acres of his farm for public purposes, will offer at public sale 30 head of Short-Horn Durham Cattle, (being about one half of his present herd) on the 13th day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, consisting of yearlings, two year and three year old heifers and cows; and 11 young bulls, from 10 months to 2½ years old. Great care has been observed, and considerable expense incurred in selecting and breeding this stock with reference to purity of blood and dairy qualities. The awards of the N. Y. State Ag. Society, and the N. Y. American Institute, attest the estimation in which this stock is held wherever it has been exhibited for competition. About 8 head of the above cattle are a purchase made from E. P. Prentice, Esq., of Albany, last May, being all the Short Horns of that gentleman, and the product of his four selected cows, retained at his public sale. These animals have the strain of blood of the herd of Mr. Whittaker, of England, from whom Mr. Prentice made his principal importations. The other part of the lot of young animals partake largely of the blood of the celebrated herd of Thos. Bates, Esq., of Yorkshire, England, from whom my importations have been derived, and are mostly of the get of my imported bull Duke of Wellington, and my prize bull Meteor. The heifers and cows are and will principally be in calf with these bulls.

For the information of Southern gentlemen who may desire to introduce Durham stock in that region, and who entertain the opinion that that climate is uncongenial to its successful propagation there, I here introduce an extract from a letter I received from A. G. Sumner, Esq., editor of the South Carolinian, dated Columbia, 25th January, 1849—"The bull you sold Col. Hampton of this State gives him great satisfaction; he is a fine animal, and I only wish you could see some 20 head of his get now in his yard. They are the most superb yearlings ever bred at the South."

Further particulars, and the pedigrees of the stock will be issued one month previous to the sale. A credit from 6 to 18 months will be given.

Troy, N. Y., April 1, 1849 [4-3t] GEO. VAIL.

The Genuine Morgan Horse, Gen. Gifford,



WILL stand for mares the ensuing season, on Mondays and Tuesdays at the stable of Geo A. Mason, two and a half miles north-east of Jordan; Wednesdays Thursdays and Fridays at the stable of D. A. Munro, in Camillus; Saturdays at the stable of D. A. Munro, in Bellisle

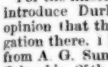
TERMS—$10 to insure. Mares that are not placed directly in charge of the subscribers, must be regularly returned through the season. All persons parting with mares before the usual time of foaling, will be held for the $10. Pasturage furnished by either of the subscribers for 3 shillings per week. Accidents and escapes at the risk of the owners.

We can confidently assert that in size, build and in style of action, *General Gifford* more nearly resembles the original Morgan Horse than any other stallion, except his sire, the Gifford Morgan.

The Morgans, as a breed, are so universally known and esteemed, that we deem it unnecessary to repeat their merits. General Gifford was sired by the Gifford Morgan, his dam a pure Morgan. A full description of the origin of the Morgans, and pedigree of Gifford Morgan, may be found in the Albany Cultivator for 1846 page 19.

April, 1849. [4-3t] MUNRO & MASON.

The Norman Horse.



THE celebrated Norman Stage or Diligence Horse, "LOUIS PHILLIPE," will stand the ensuing season at the Spring Mills, in the Village of Union Springs, on the east side of Cayuga Lake, ten miles south west from Auburn. Louis Phillipe was raised by Edward Harris, of Morristown, N. J., from full-blooded parents, selected in France, and imported by himself, and is a perfect specimen of that class of horse, a class celebrated for their quick powerful action, great hardihood and long life. His color is a beautiful dapple gray with a splendid heavy flowing mane and tail. He is 15 hands high, 5 years old, and weighs about 1150 pounds.

THE "CAYUGA CHIEF."

At the same stand will be found this noble Horse of the Surprise and Childers' descent. A beautiful dappled bay colt just coming 5 years, over 16 hands, of powerful close make, round and admirably proportioned.

Both these horses show a fine stock of colts. Gentlemen sending mares from a distance may be assured that they will have such attention as they desire and on the most reasonable terms.

Terms—$5 at the 1st leap, and then $5 to insure, payable on the 1st of 3d month (*March*,) following.

Communications may be addressed to ROBERT B. HOWLAND, Union Springs, Cayuga Co., and will receive prompt attention. [4-4t]

Agricultural Implements and Mechanics' Tools.

I AM now manufacturing a few of those MANURE FORKS so much sought after by the FARMERS. Also, *Hay* and *Straw Forks* of all kinds warranted. Also, a full supply of *Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Axes, Scythes*, and almost every kind of MECHANICS' TOOLS always can be found at my store, No 3 Buffalo-st., first building west of Main-street Bridge, Rochester.

[4-3t] R. D. BARTON.

The Valuable Horse, Young Morgan,

WILL stand the ensuing season on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at the stable of the subscriber near Clyde; on Thursdays at the stable of Abner C. Gillett, in Junius; on Fridays and Saturdays at the stable of J. Landon, in Lyons.

Terms—$8 to insure a foal.

Young Morgan is of a bright bay color, without white, 16 hands high, and weighs 1200 pounds. He will be four years old next July, and is not surpassed by any horse in this State. He was sired by Morgan Tiger, owned by Wm. May, of Palmyra; his dam was Noah Yale's Beauty, got by Sir Charles Duroc.

Clyde, April 1, 1849. [4-3m] I. M. GILLETT.

The Imported Horse, Consternation,

WAS bred by MATHEW HORNSEY, Esq., of Stilton, Yorkshire, England, in the year 1841. He was imported by T. C. Arbott, Esq., in the year 1845. He is now owned by J. B. Burnet, Esq., of Syracuse, and will serve a limited number of mares the ensuing season at his own stables near the village of Geddes, two miles west of Syracuse. The very best pastures, with plenty of water and the most secure fences will be provided for mares from a distance at two shillings and sixpence per week. No mares taken except at the risk of the owner.

Consternation is a beautiful unfading dapple brown color, stands 15 hands and 3 inches high, and is a very sure foal-getter. He is remarkable for his vigor of constitution, his developments of bone and muscle, and his intelligent, kind and docile disposition. He is compact and short legged for a thorough-bred horse, yet of a *rangey* and majestic figure. His chest and flank are deep and full. His action is graceful, but at the same time proud and commanding. But what is perhaps of more importance, he is descended through all the generations that are recorded in the English stud books from horses of great distinction and of the purest blood. There is no horse living that can boast a more illustrious pedigree. His immediate ancestors were of uncommon size and elegance of figure. Confederate, although an eminently successful race horse was kept by his breeder, Earl Fitz William, to get carriage horses and hunters, for which he proved very valuable. Curiosity, the dam of Consternation, was equally large, and even handsomer than Confederate. All his ancestors were animals of good disposition and entirely free from blemishes, so far as it can be ascertained. The following is a brief copy of his Pedigree: By Confederate; dam Curiosity, by Figaro, her dam by Waxy. Confederate was bred by Earl Fitz William; got by Cornus, by Cervantes, by Sir Peter, by High Flyer, by King Herod, by Flying Childers. Figaro was got by Hap Hazard, by Sir Peter, out of Mrs. Harvey, by English Eclipse, &c., &c., &c.

As to the character of Consternation's stock, reference is offered to Ira Hitchcock, Esq., Oneida Castle, Henry Rhodes, Trenton, A. Ford or John Best, Rome, and to farmers generally in that vicinity.

Terms—$5 in advance, and $5 additional if the mare is got in foal [4-3m] J. B. BURNET.

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The Publisher of the FARMER keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of the most popular and valuable works pertaining to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural and Domestic Economy, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. The names and prices of a portion of the books are annexed:—

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Chaptal's Agricultural Chemistry. 50 cents.
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Farmer's and Emigrant's Hand-Book. $1.
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Liebgig's Agricultural and Animal Chemistry, (pamphlet editions.) 25 cents each
Parson's on the Rose. $1 50. Prince on the Rose. 75 cents.
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Stable Economy, by Stewart. $1.
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Treatise on Milch Cows. 38 cts. Treatise on Guano. 25 cents.
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*** These books can be safely forwarded by mail, to any part of the country.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention, and the books forwarded by mail or Express as desired

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Market Prices of Agricultural Products.

New York, May 23—7 P. M.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—We notice a further improvement in the lower grades State and Western, with a fair demand for the East and local trade, and a moderate inquiry for export to complete cargoes. Sales 5 550 bbls. 4.12 *a* 4.19 for fine, 4.44 *a* 4.50 for Troy, Brooklyn and common State, 4.50 *a* 4.56 for mixed Michigan and good Oswego, 4.56 *a* 4.75 for favorite Indiana and State, 5 *a* 5 12 pure Genesee, 5 *a* 5.62 fancy Ohio. 5 37 *a* 5.62 fancy State, 5.50 *a* 5.87 extra Ohio Of the sales some 500 bbls. fine was for export. Rye Flour quiet, 2.94. Meal steady, Jersey, 2.87 *a* 2.94.

GRAIN.—Limited inquiry for Wheat, mostly for export. Sales 4.000 prime Western red, on private terms, and 2.300 prime Ohio, for milling, 1.05. Rye steady. Sales 2.500 at 58 delivered. Barley inactive, 52 *a* 54. Oats in good demand, 34 *a* 35, for river and canal. Corn fine and in good demand for export. Sales 50.000 bushels at 58 for handsome southern white, 58 *a* 60 for low to high mixed western, 60 *a* 60½ for southern yellow, 62 *a* 63½ northern and Jersey yellow, closing firm.

PROVISIONS.—Good demand for Ohio Pork. Holders able to realize better prices. Sales 1500 bbls. at 9 87 *a* 10 for mess, and 8.25 for prime. Beef without change. Market still unsettled and quotations nominal. 100 bbls. sold at 8.25 *a* 8.50 for prime, and 11 *a* 11.50 for mess. Cut meats in good demand, in part for Philadelphia market. Sales 450 bbls. and tierces 4d. for dry salted shoulders, and 5 *a* 5½ for hams, and 4¼ for pickled shoulders, and 5¾ *a* 5½ for hams. Beef hams 16.50. Lard firm and in poor demand. Sales 550 bbls at 6¼ a 6¾ common, 6¾ primeand 7 for extra. Butter steady at 10 a 15 for western, and 13 a 17 for Orange county. Cheese steady Old and good prime, 6½ a 7¾.

Rochester, May 24, 1849.

FLOUR $5 per bbl. Wheat, Western, 80 to 90 cents—Genesee $1.09. Corn 44 *a* 50c. Rye 53 Oats 31.

SEEDS.—Clover $3.75 *a* $5. Timothy $1.50 *a* $2.25. Flax $1.

PROVISIONS.—Pork (mess) $12 *a* $12.50 per bbl. Beef $4 *a* $5 per cwt.—mess $7 *a* $8 per bbl. Butter in demand at 12½ cts per lb. Cheese, good, 7 *a* 7½ cts per lb. Eggs 10c.

IN BUFFALO, May 22, sales of Wisconsin and Wabash wheat at 75 and 80 cents—and corn in store at 45 cents.

Agricultural Books.—A large assortment of Books on Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., for sale at this Office. See list of works and prices in advertising department.

Also—complete sets of the Farmer from its commencement, (except the 2d volume,) substantially bound, which we will sell at 50 cents per volume. These volumes are not suitable for sending by mail—but we have copies of vols. 6, 7, and 8, bound in paper covers, which may be mailed.

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Wheeler's Patent Horse Power and Thrashing Machine.

HAVING increased facilities for the manufacturing of the above Machines in this city, the public can be supplied with them at short notice, at wholesale and retail.

To those farmers who wish the machines to sell, and will put them running in their vicinities, a fair discount will be allowed.

For terms, and conditions of sale, and warranty, see the Albany Cultivator, Genesee Farmer, Prairie Farmer, and American Agriculturist; also, catalogues and circulars of the Albany Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

These machines are acknowledged superior by all who have used them, and having been extensively used since 1841, are known to be durable—and are much improved in several respects.

The cost of thrashing with these machines, has been variously estimated at from one-half to one-third that with the ordinary sweep powers.

Annexed is a statement of expenses of operating a two horse machine, compared with the ordinary kind—as given by an extensive farmer in Illinois, the past season:

Five men in thrashing time to thrash and clean, averaging 200 bushels per day for market,	$5 00
Two horses,	1 00
Boarding 5 men and two horses, at 3s,	2 63
	$8 63

Amounting to a little over 4¼ cts. per bushel—while he was enabled at all times to take advantages of prices, seasons, &c., and to do his work without being dependent upon others for labor or machines.

While his expenses, when he hired machines were never less than the following:

For thrashing 250 bushels per day, at 5 cents,	$12 50
Furnishing four horses of six, (2 belonging to machine,)	2 00
Six men, (besides two with machine,)	6 00
Boarding all hands and horses,	5 25
	$25 75

Amounting to about 10¼ cents per bushel. And if to this be added the average loss by imperfect thrashing and separation of grain from straw, more than with Wheeler's Thrasher and Separator of not less than five per cent of grain at one dollar per bushel, would amount to nearly 15½ cents per bushel, or more than three times the expense with Wheeler's machine. To say nothing of the delays and losses consequent upon depending upon others, &c.

The foregoing is but a fair statement of the expenses of the majority of grain-growing farmers for thrashing; and where labor and grain are valuable, these savings are well worth counting.

All orders and communications are solicited, and will receive prompt attention.

HORACE L. EMERY,
No. 369 & 371 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

Woodbury's Horse Power and Separator.

THE Subscribers, having erected extensive works, for manufacturing WOODBURY'S PATENT IMPROVED HORSE POWER AND SEPARATOR, are prepared to furnish a machine to order, combining greater simplicity, durability, and operating much easier than any other in use. The Horse Powers are warranted, and operated on wheels, thereby saving three-fourths the usual time in setting up—and we will warrant it, together with the Separator, superior to any in use.

Communications for further particulars, (post-paid,) cheerfully responded to. J. & D. WOODBURY.

Rochester, N. Y., June 1, 1849. (5-3t*)

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